

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Canadian Libraries Number

A Bilingual Public Library

W. J. Sykes

Canada And Its Libraries, 1934

John Ridington

Boys And Girls House At Toronto

Ruth Soward

Jury-Rig In The Canadian Northwest

Angus Mowat

Fort William, Ontario, Public Library

Mary J. L. Black

A Plea For A Canadian National Library

Lawrence J. Burpee

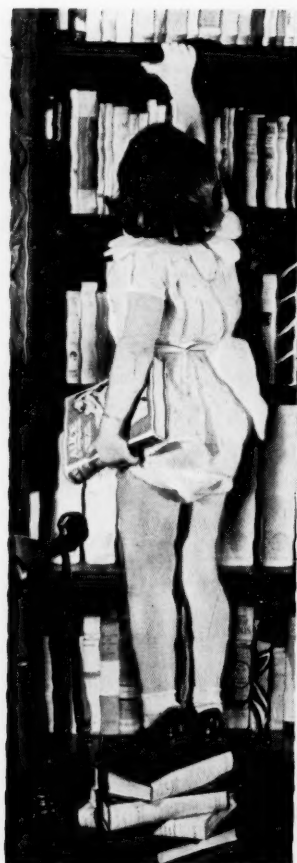
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Editors

BERTINE E. WESTON
FREDERIC G. MELCHER

Business Manager

ALBERT R. CRONE

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Canada And Its Libraries, 1934

By JOHN RIDINGTON¹

Librarian, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

FOR THE fourth time in its history, the American Library Association holds its Annual Conference in Canada. It was Montreal that, in 1900, extended the first Canadian welcome to the librarians of the continent, followed, twelve years later, by Ottawa, the Dominion's capital, and, in 1927, by the notable Conference at Toronto. Next week, the second-largest French-speaking city in the world again offers its traditional hospitality, not only on behalf of its own citizens, but of the whole Dominion, to the membership of the world's largest library organization. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the librarians of Canada associate themselves with the Commercial Queen of the St. Lawrence in a national welcome.

The occasion makes appropriate and timely an article on present library development in the Dominion. It is not to be expected that a visitor from California or Kentucky should know much more about the libraries of Saskatchewan or New Brunswick than a Canadian from Alberta or Nova Scotia does about those in Indiana or Florida. North America is a continent of vast area—more than double that of all Europe—and Canada and the United States together occupy more than three-quarters of it. Of the two, Canada is the larger, exceeding its southern neighbor in size by three-quarters the area of Mexico, or a dozen states each as big as New York. But its population is less than one-tenth of that of the United States—about 10,500,000 as against 125,000,000. Settlement is concentrated along the ribbon, three hundred miles in breadth, bordering its national neighbor; there are vast regions on the arctic slopes in which the population does not average one person to ten

square miles. Montreal is a city the size of Baltimore; Toronto is a little bigger than Milwaukee; Vancouver, smaller than Portland, Oregon; and Winnipeg than Memphis. These are the only four Canadian cities with more than 200,000 residents.

The butter of population being spread thus thinly over so vast an area of the bread of territory, the library problems of the Dominion, like Sam Weller's knowledge of the city of London, are extensive and peculiar. They range through every variant of organization and administration—from congested city districts resembling those of New York and Chicago, to regions served by package and travelling libraries; from modernly designed regional libraries to—immense stretches where there is no library service of any description, and where the very notion of any such service is altogether outside the range of things conceivable! Even in Ontario, the wealthiest of the provinces, there are yet three-quarters of a million people without any form of organized library service. There are, it is true, a few public libraries in Canada doing wonderful work; work that is comparable in range and in quality with the best done in America. There are smaller libraries that, in more restricted spheres, are doing work wholly admirable, with staffs animated by enthusiasm and directed by intelligence. There are many more that would render equally good service to their communities if public parsimony and municipal indifference would give them the necessary financial means for efficiency. Canada has more than its share of good librarians, eager, capable, whose professional life is one long struggle against apathy and poverty. "It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishment the scroll," these heroic souls fight on, unsubdued. Of them it cannot be said, as of the rustics in Gray's *Elegy*,

¹Chairman, The Commission of Enquiry, Canadian Libraries, 1932.

"Chill penury repressed their noble rage.
And froze the genial current of their soul."

Somehow, they make one dollar do the work of two; they show that labor, resourcefulness, ingenuity and devotion can serve as substitutes for money. Some of these can but seldom afford to attend even a local library conference; their names are never seen on an A.L.A. program; but, maybe, if a justly evaluated *Order of Library Merit* were ever compiled, their names, like that of Abou Ben Adhem in Leigh Hunt's poem, would lead all the rest!

"And—'tis true, 'tis pity—and pity 'tis, 'tis true," there are in Canada a great many libraries that are ineffective, moribund, that fail to justify even the inadequate grants reluctantly doled out by those in authority.

There is one condition in Canada with which American library visitors to the Montreal Conference do not have to contend. Some aspects of this will at once meet the ear on arrival. Quebec is French in race and language, and predominantly Roman Catholic in religion. The province contains nearly 30 per cent of the whole population of the Dominion—a proportion which, supplemented by the French minorities in other parts of Canada, compels respectful attention from any government, whatever its political complexion.

Montreal was founded in 1640 and, until 1760, when it surrendered to the English after the capture of Quebec and the battle of Ste. Foy, all the valley of the St. Lawrence was French. Officers, soldiers, and many citizens, were sent back to France after the Seven Years' War, but the clergy were permitted to remain, together with about 65,000 Canadians. They were continued in the use of their property and ancient rights; the Custom of Paris is still their law; and, when the provinces were confederated with one Dominion in 1867, their language was again guaranteed. Thus Canada is officially a bilingual country. Hansard, and the majority of the public documents of the Dominion, are printed in both French and English.

The French in Canada are justly proud of their historic past; they are politically minded, aware of their power, quick to resent any encroachment on their guaranteed rights. In matters of both Church and State, they are ably led, and, perhaps more than in any part of America north of the Rio Grande, their habits of mind are favorable to cooperation with leadership in which they have confidence.

This summary of historical facts and present day attitudes has important implications in the spheres of the school and the library.

Under the British North America Act—corresponding to the Constitution of the United States—all matters of education in Canada are specifically assigned to the nine provinces comprising the Dominion. In the two-thirds of a century that have elapsed since Confederation, every Dominion government, whatever its political complexion, has sedulously refrained from participation in education; the subject contains far too many highly explosive political possibilities! The Dominion does, however, recognize that the li-

brary is an essential part of any soundly conceived educational system. The recognition is politically convenient. Barred by both constitution and policy from any responsibility for education in any of its forms, it is regrettably consistent in declining to give direction or assistance to the libraries of Canada.

Of course, it has its own system of libraries. At the head is the Library of Parliament, at Ottawa, crowded into an architectural jewel of a building (our American visitors will see a picture of it engraved on the reverse side of the Dominion dollar bill) not one quarter large enough for its accommodation and service.

The Library of Parliament is not a national library in the same sense as is the Library of Congress, or the British Museum. It was never conceived in terms other than those of service to members of Parliament and the permanent staff at Ottawa. It is a legislative reference library—that and nothing more. Many American states have libraries of this type that are larger, better classified, better organized and administered. It accepts no responsibility for national leadership in library affairs. The percentage of professionally trained librarians on its staff is negligible. It issues no reliable list of the publications of its own Government—something for which librarians the world over have prayed for years, and prayed in vain! The catalog of the 300,000 or 400,000 volumes—no body can say exactly how many books the collection contains!—makes consultants alternate between exasperation and despair. The \$20,000, or less, it spends on books each year, is a sum pathetic, ridiculous, discreditable and contemptible, when compared with the intelligence of Canadians as a people, or the importance of Canada as a nation.

It is obviously unreasonable to expect a library so organized and so administered to fulfil the functions of a national library, as the idea of such an institution is interpreted today in modern democracies. That is the heart and core of the whole trouble. Nationally, Canada is not a modern democracy, so far as perception of the necessities of libraries is concerned. Though it has been a Dominion for two-thirds of a century, no premier, no responsible minister, has in all those years seen the wisdom of creating a book collection for the general welfare of the nation. Universal suffrage pre-supposes widespread intelligence—indeed, intelligence must be postulated if success in such an adventure is ever to be achieved. General availability and diffusion of the means of knowledge are social and national insurance policies against the dangers of ignorance, prejudice, and passion. Many municipalities in Canada have taken out such policies; four of the nine provinces have done likewise, and similar action by the Dominion is long overdue.

Many of the important departments of the Dominion government, however, have excellent libraries. The Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Statistics, the Mines Branch—to name but a few of the leaders—are specialist libraries of acknowledged repute, even outside Canada. Together, they might be coordinated into parts of a National Library of Science. That is a consummation devoutly to be wished, but, from present indications,

the realization of any such dream is about as near as the Greek Kalends!

Now let us turn to the city and province that, for a week, will be hosts to the librarians of the continent, and make a few observations about the libraries of Quebec and Montreal. They present most interesting features and problems, neither of which can be discussed at length in this article. Those who desire, can find set forth the difficulties due to race, language, and religion in the chapter on Quebec in *Libraries in Canada; A Study of Library Conditions and Needs*,—published a year ago by the A.L.A. Here will be found also certain suggestions for improvement, based on the realities of the situation rather than on any theoretical perfection of library organization.

The province of Quebec contains a higher proportion of libraries owned by orders and institutions than any other part of Canada. It is on these, and not on public libraries as generally understood, that the province principally relies for its book services. Rural book distribution, for instance, is practically wholly dependent on the "*bibliothèques paroissiales*"—parish libraries, under control of the clergy. There are nearly three hundred such libraries—some good, many fair, many more semi-moribund. Over one hundred of these each spent less than \$5 a year on books, and the total expenditure under this head for 275 such institutions was less than \$13,000 in the year of the Survey. It must be remembered, however, that these libraries are part of the established educational, religious and social fabric of the province. They are favorably regarded by the Government, which gives them money grants, and by the Church, which directs and controls them, while the best of them are well patronized by the people. There is no possibility, so long as Quebec thinks and feels as it does today, that these "*bibliothèques paroissiales*" will be abolished in order to establish libraries planned on democratic, as distinguished from religiously controlled, lines. Supervision by the Government, and encouragement in the form of increased grants on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to a maximum of, say, \$200 a year, would so stimulate these parish libraries that they might become effective local centers of reading activities.

Outside the cities, the Protestant minority of Quebec is in a hard situation for library facilities. For them it has been suggested that a central lending collection of books be created and financed, for use under proper regulation by any resident of the province. This proposed central collection might be directly administered by the Protestant Council of Education, although this responsibility might be undertaken by an institution, such as Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, or by McGill University, which, through its Travelling Library system, has for years done much to meet this need. The work should, of course, be financed through a provincial money grant.

In Montreal itself, the Public Library is controlled directly by the City Council. It is housed in a good building on Sherbrooke Street. It has 70,000 books, but only 2,000 borrowers—one in 400 of the city's population! Circulation last year was 65,000, an average of over thirty per registered borrower. About

\$8,000 was spent last year on books, periodicals and binding. The staff numbers twenty-five. There are no branches.

Two years ago, M. Aegidius Fauteaux—known to many as the librarian of the fine historical Sulpician Library—was appointed librarian, and this wise action on the part of the city was immediately reflected in increased use and attendance. More than 400 people now use the reading rooms daily, and the number is monthly increasing. This rapidly enlarging patronage is embarrassing, though gratifying, for, to provide accommodation for adults, admission of children under fourteen has had to be refused. The city is beginning to think about branch libraries to care for this, among other, urgent needs.

Larger in volume total than the City Library, and more largely used, is the Fraser Institute—"a free library, museum and gallery, to be open to all honest and respectable persons, whomsoever, of every rank in life without distinction, and without fee or reward of any kind," to quote from the will of Hugh Fraser, a Montreal merchant, and its founder. It opened its doors in October 1885, and so will next year celebrate its semi-centenary. The Institute has ever been an object of civic pride and private generosity, its directorate including many of the leaders of Montreal's finance and industry. It has endowments approaching \$600,000, a book collection of 130,000 volumes, 54,000 borrowers and, last year, loaned 210,000 books.

Another important library in the city of Montreal is that of the Mechanics' Institute, on Atwater Avenue, Westmount. It is principally supported by revenue from endowment—its capital account totals nearly \$500,000—though the 1200 members using the library contribute to its income of about \$20,000. It owns 38,000 volumes, and circulated over 75,000 books last year. In 1933 it added about 1500 volumes to the collection.

The only library in the province of Quebec that resembles the average good library in Ontario, or the rest of Canada, is that at Westmount, adjoining Montreal. It is housed in a beautiful building in a municipal park, has a collection of 32,000 volumes, and last year circulated 163,000 books, an increase of 17,000 over 1932. The recently published annual report states that 91,300 adults passed through the stiles into the stacks, that 2,300 people registered as borrowers for the first time, 333 of whom were children. Westmount, it should be noted, was the Canadian pioneer in introducing the children's room, and the trained children's librarian. For years, its "Story Hour" and club work among young people were unique. It now has 1800 juvenile members, and is a library that will interest Montreal visitors specializing in this field.

American librarians interested in Canadian history—particularly early Canadian history—should certainly visit the Sulpician Library, one of the finest in this particular field. To the valuable records of the Order itself have been added original and duplicated material,—largely accumulated through the energetic efforts of M. Fauteaux—that make this a collection in every respect notable.

Limits of space prevent fuller description of these libraries or of others that cannot even be mentioned. But there is one other Montreal institution—McGill University—in which every visitor to the A.L.A. Conference will feel a friendly interest, and for the library of which they will have an appreciative regard.

It is housed, partly in a substantial and picturesque stone building, partly in an attractive modern addition. It is the largest collection of books in the whole Dominion. The statistics for 1932, as given in *Libraries in Canada*, summarize the essential facts, though volume-totals and circulation have grown, the latter by over 13,000 books, in the interval.

"McGill University reports 411,000 volumes, of which 244,883 are in the Central Library. Special collections include the Geste Chinese Research Library of 102,048 volumes, (one of the finest in the world), the even more famous Osler Library of 7,600 books, the Medical Library of 45,000 volumes, the Blacker Library of zoology, and others, with seven seminar libraries. These serve a teaching staff of about three hundred, and a student body of 4,000. There is a full-time library staff of fifty-two, of whom thirty-five are professionally trained. The salary budget is \$46,540. Last year, there was spent on books and periodicals a total of \$56,800, and on binding \$10,400. These figures also represent the average of the past five years. The total library revenue for the year was almost \$130,000; the book circulation 102,500.

"To McGill must go the credit for being the pioneer of the Travelling Library movement in Canada. It had a system of book distribution for the western prairie country even before British Columbia undertook the work. This is still continued, though western Governments have adopted the policy. McGill's book stock for this purpose approaches a total of 12,000 volumes."

Further, the McGill Travelling Library does practically all that is being done to meet the reading needs of the Protestant minority of Quebec, outside the large cities, and the service is extended through the Maritime Provinces. Through its Theological Extension Department, books are sent by post to clergymen all over Canada. The Department of Extra-Mural Relations has instituted a number of reading courses in connection with its series of lectures. McGill has the older of the two professional library schools in Canada—the other is in the University of Toronto. And, in view of the special occasion for this article—the coming Montreal Conference—it should be noted that by the librarian of McGill—Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, the local chairman—the arrangements and services (which add so much to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors) will be made.

One other comment—and one of great encouragement—should be made, before leaving Quebec to hurriedly note other Canadian library developments. It is supplied by Dr. Lomer:

"In the province of Quebec there has been an increased appreciation of library facilities on the part of people in general, and a marked rise in circulation in some libraries. A quickening of professional zeal is shown in the support of the Quebec Library Association, now in its second year, which has been holding monthly meetings with a large and steady increase of members. Two meetings were devoted to the American Library Association and its coming convention. The proportion of French members is gratifyingly high."

On this optimistic note,—and one of pleasurable anticipation to those attending the Conference—we

will pass on to the Maritime Provinces commenting (very briefly) on current library happenings.

Libraries in Canada had words of praise for the St. John (N. B.) Library, saying it was well administered, was inadequately financed, its staff underpaid, yet doing very fine work under great handicaps. This is even more true than when it was written. Since the open stack system was installed, circulation has leaped upward. Last year it was over 178,000. There were over 1,000 new registrations. Financial handicaps are more serious than ever under pressure of enlarged work undertaken by the staff for community benefit without other reward than thanks! And St. John still spends each year about six cents a head on books for its Library!

The Library Commission of New Brunswick has not been reconstituted. It did fine work during its brief day, but the Government let it starve to death. Dr. H. F. Munro, provincial superintendent of education, continues his good work with school libraries. Dr. Patterson, president of Acadia University, still has the Maritimes patrolled by his two bookmobiles, bringing recreation, information, and inspiration to remote fishing hamlets, scattered farm settlements, and rural communities. The Nova Scotian Government, which has occasionally proclaimed its interest in library effort, has not yet got around to doing anything practical to justify its protestations, beyond passing permissive legislation, in 1923, allowing a municipal council to levy up to \$1500 a year for maintenance of a public library. But if a councillor hardly enough to make such a proposal could be found, it would be tantamount to a public declaration that he did not intend to seek re-election! The provincial Government, however, has shown a real interest in the preservation of local, historical material by the appointment, three years ago, of Dr. D. C. Harvey as provincial Archivist, and, in education, by the organization of a central, pedagogical library for the teachers of the province.

"Halifax," says *Libraries in Canada*—"Halifax, the provincial capital, is known everywhere as a classic example of lack of public interest in the spread of education amongst its citizens. The Library is badly organized and administered. It is atrociously housed, and its finances are scandalously inadequate for the services it is supposed to render its community." Reports received indicate that nothing need be added to, or subtracted from, this statement.

At Yarmouth, Amherst, Truro, Sidney, New Glasgow, and Baddeck, there are libraries of some 5,000 to 12,000 volumes; and smaller ones at six or eight other centers. At Annapolis Royal, a resident recently left \$10,000 for the maintenance of a public library, and other small towns are under similar obligations to some benevolent resident or visitor.

The barometric library reading for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick appears to be: "Cloudy, little change!" The lot of the librarians "down by the sea," seems to resemble that of the policeman in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pirates of Penzance*. Yet they refuse to despair. "To move forward we need money, co-operation among ourselves, and effective legislation",

says one of the finest of these optimists. Heaven send a speedy answer to these prayers!

It is in the Maritimes, in the one-hundred-and-twenty-mile long Prince Edward Island that the most interesting and important library project ever undertaken in Eastern Canada is now under way. The Survey pointed out that the smallest of the sisterhood of Canada provinces might be made to give a splendid object lesson in state-wide library service.

The Carnegie Corporation made available a grant of \$60,000 for this purpose. Miss Norah Bateson was appointed Director. Headquarters are at Charlottetown, the capital, and nine branches have, thus far, been established—at Atherton, Craupaud, Kensington, Montague, O'Leary, St. Peter's, Souris, Tignish, and Tyne Valley. Difficulties are being successfully negotiated—such, for instance, as that presented by Summerside, which, for years had been maintained on funds supplied partly by the local chapter of the I.O.D.E., and partly by a small membership fee. As the Demonstration could work only with a free public library, the I.O.D.E. presented to the town the 3,000 volumes on the shelves, and the Mayor and Council agreed to take over the institution, and pay the salary of the librarian. Reports have not been received as to the situation in Charlottetown, in which exists (as in Fredericton, N. B.) the curious anomaly of the provincial legislative library serving almost wholly as a local, municipal library.

An intense and keen local interest has been developed, local committees formed, and numerous study groups organized. Prospects for complete and permanent success of the demonstration seem to be of the brightest. Miss Bateson will have a stimulating story to tell at the Conference next week.

Ontario—"the Banner Province"—as its people proudly call it, deserves its title so far as library progress is concerned. It is the most library-conscious of the confederated sisterhood of the provinces, and has gone a long way towards putting into practical effect the principle—too often honored more in the breach than in the observance—that the library is an integral part of any sound system of modern education. For years, Ontario's Department of Education has included the Public Libraries Branch as part of its organization, and an Inspector of Public Libraries as one of its major officers. It publishes *The Library Review*—the only quarterly—indeed, the only publication of any kind in Canada—solely devoted to library interests. Naturally, *The Review* specializes in book service in its own province; but Canadian librarians throughout the Dominion find therein all sorts of helpful information. Each number contains briefly annotated lists on special subjects, while a valuable and regular feature is the "Book-Selection Guide"—likewise annotated and evaluated—by the staff. *The Review* is now in its eighteenth volume. There was danger, a year or more ago, that the mania for governmental economy would cause its suspension. Thanks principally to the efforts of Mr. F. C. Jennings, the Inspector, this catastrophe was averted. Had it happened, the libraries, not alone of Ontario but of all Canada, would have been serious sufferers.

Ontario has by far the largest and most effective

Library Association in the Dominion, with a membership of four hundred. In interests, ability, and range of professional outlook, its conferences will compare with the best of regional library parliaments. Strong committees are constantly at work on current problems and investigations, the results of the work on which, duly recorded in *The Review*, benefit the Canadian library movement at large.

In recent years, the advantages of cooperation among libraries has been the dominant topic in Ontario. The possibility of fusion of groups of small, relatively expensive, relatively ineffective libraries into strong, centrally-administered regional concerns, is one, that, year by year, is receiving more earnest and intense attention. This is among the expected developments of the near future. Miss Carlisle's successful experiment in pooled book-buying and inter-library exchange for the libraries near Sarnia, is a step in this direction.

Ontario has accomplished much—and means to accomplish more. In governmental sympathy and support, in an experienced, capable personnel, in wise leadership, in an appreciative citizenry, in its record of accomplishment for the past two decades, it today justifies its claims to be the "Banner Province" of the Dominion's library movement. And "the best is yet to be", for past successes are but incentives to newer and higher endeavor. The librarians of your sister provinces salute, you, Ontario! We congratulate you! and, with perhaps a natural and pardonable touch of envy, indulge the fervent hope that the pioneer work now being done in less responsive fields may in time produce a harvest as rich and as abundant.

What of the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta? Little that has not been set forth in the Survey report. The times have not been propitious for library advancement. A succession of dry seasons and partial crop failures, of falling wheat prices, of world-wide depression and local unemployment—these are conditions under which progress cannot be expected. Established libraries have barely held their own. Winnipeg's book stock, for instance, has dropped from 135,000 to 80,000 volumes in the last fifteen years, its total expenditures have decreased 30 per cent in four years—from \$82,000 to \$57,000, its outlay on books from \$18,000 to \$11,000, and its salary list from \$50,000 to \$37,000. Yet people will read; the circulation of 745,000 is higher than when it owned almost twice the number of books—which works out, by the way, at less than one for each three persons in the city's population!

Beyond the fact that the four principal public libraries in Saskatchewan—Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert—are each doing their best to breast the tide of difficulty, there is nothing to report from that province. But Alberta news is more encouraging. The Calgary Library states that it has weathered the storm very well, and Edmonton even better:

"Were it not for the financial paralysis," says Alexander Calhoun, of Calgary, "the ground is ripe for harvest. The depression has cut off magazines and daily newspapers from the farms and village homes, and the hunger for books is appalling. Here we have had a huge extension in the reading of non-fiction, the percentage rising

from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, and it looks like ramifying in all directions. The use of hobby books is very significant. Libraries are being used as never before to give content to lives otherwise barren. All this points to better weather ahead! Just as soon as conditions permit, it will be very easy to organize library schemes—in fact, they will organize themselves!

"During the winter more requests than ever before were received from rural points for debate material. We have had, too, an interesting experiment in adult education, in cooperation with the School Board, for the unemployed. Classes were organized in economics, history, philosophy, psychology and the English novel. The instructors gave voluntary service, and the accommodation was supplied by the library. About one hundred and twenty-five students registered."

Our tour across Canada has at last brought us to British Columbia—the Pacific Province. Here, the notable thing is the conclusion of the remarkably successful library demonstration financed by the Carnegie Corporation, and directed by Dr. Helen G. Stewart, in the Fraser Valley area.

Those in attendance at the Montreal Conference will have opportunity to hear, at first hand, the story of this achievement. But for those who will not hear Dr. Stewart, it may be stated that the administration area is a strip on both sides of the Fraser River about 125 miles in length, running from Hope to Ladner. It has a population of about 48,000, comprising two small cities, one village, nine rural school districts, and twelve "district municipalities". The staff consisted of the director and three trained assistants, with seven part time custodians. It operated eighty-six stations and nineteen schools in twenty-four differently governed areas.

After three years of work, a plebiscite was held as to whether the enterprise should be assumed by the units served. Twenty of the twenty-four voted affirmatively, and one, which voted it down, is now clamoring for reconsideration and admission. Two of the remainder are small school districts, negligible to the success of the scheme. Large property holders, afraid of an increase in their tax bills, organized a successful opposition in the remaining unit. The cost is to be met by a personal—not a property—tax, which cannot exceed \$2 per year.

A library board representing the cooperating units is in course of appointment, and within a few weeks will take over the demonstration as a going concern, with every prospect of a permanent and successful public book service in districts the residents of which but four years ago thought of a library as an unobtainable dream.

It is an unpleasant but necessary task to turn from this record to summarize the present public library

situation in British Columbia. The conclusion is irresistible, particularly in Vancouver, that those in control of municipal finances have taken advantage of the difficult times to discriminate against the public library as a municipal institution. There would be but little ground for complaint, if enforced reduction in expenditure were imposed with some sense of equity as between the various civic services. In the case of the Vancouver Library, however, the unfairness was as palpable and gross as it was undeserved. Under the librarian, Mr. E. S. Robinson, one of the most serviceable and effective library systems in Canada had in the course of years been built up—a service increasingly used, and warmly appreciated. Under the treatment given it by the City Council, it is today but a semblance of its former self.

The figures tell the story. The grant of \$112,785 in 1932 was reduced last year to \$63,000—a cut of almost 45 per cent!

In consequence, the staff had to be reduced from sixty to thirty; the only branch library was closed in June, the circulation reduced from 1,202,000 to 834,000, hours of service reduced by almost 50 per cent, the number of borrowers lessened by 4,000, and distribution agencies diminished from fourteen to three.

Public protest was vigorous, the Council regretful, but unalterable. For the present year the situation is but little better; the grant is \$7,000 larger than that for 1933. The staff of the Library, and book users in the city of Vancouver, deserve the sympathy of all friends of libraries in their misfortune. Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, and other public libraries of course had to submit to reductions, but none approached in severity that suffered by Canada's third largest city.

This, then, is an outline sketch of the Canadian library scene in this present year of grace. It is a picture with some high lights, and some unnecessarily deep shadows. Within the limits of the assigned canvas, much that is of interest cannot be depicted. Indeed, many of the topics summarily discussed and dismissed would furnish material for an extended article. Only one of the twenty-three University libraries, and none of the nine provincial libraries (some of them excellent) have been discussed. It is hoped, however, that this running commentary will be of service to those American visitors to the Montreal Conference who would like to have a bird's-eye view of the Canadian library situation. It may even be informative to some Canadian librarians who, though fully conversant with their local and provincial conditions, are not familiar with those of more distant parts of the Dominion.

Books

"These are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if, investigating, you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you. The library, therefore, of wisdom is more precious than all riches, and nothing that can be wished for is worthy to be compared with it. Whosoever, therefore, acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books."

—RICHARD DE BURY

A Plea For A Canadian National Library

By LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

International Joint Commission, Ottawa, Canada

THE article that follows was written nearly a quarter of a century ago,¹ but, beyond the fact that the number of volumes in the various national libraries has doubtless increased considerably, as well perhaps as the appropriations for their maintenance, it is believed to still represent substantially the situation existing in this division of the intellectual world. Above all, the arguments advanced in favor of a Canadian national library are surely as sound today as they were in 1911.

"It is a fact, pregnant with meaning, that the nations which possess the most extensive libraries maintain the foremost rank in civilization." Canada enjoys the dubious distinction of ranking with Siam and Abyssinia in at least one respect—none of the three possesses a national library. This wealthy, young nation, proud of the educational facilities it offers, lacks the very keystone of a really national system of education. Proud, too, of our intellectual heritage, we have forgotten that England and France possess the greatest national libraries that the world has ever seen. Here some one will surely object, for it is a natural delusion, that we have a national library in the Library of Parliament. But is the Library of Parliament a national library? Does it fulfil, or is it intended to fulfil, any of the functions of a national library? No one familiar with the work of the great national libraries of other lands can believe this. The Library of Parliament is a legislative library, pure and simple; it was created to serve the needs of Parliament, not of the public. So absolutely is this the case that when some one raised the question in the House of Commons a few years ago, both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition declared that even the slight privileges then allowed to the public should be abolished, and the library preserved for the exclusive use of Parliament. Recognizing the purely legislative character of the Library of Parliament, there is nothing to criticize in the attitude taken by the leaders.

On the other hand, if this were in any real sense a national library, one could not too severely condemn such a position. As it stands, the discussion really has helped to pave the way towards a movement for a national library, by removing from the Library of Parliament even the shadow of a function that was other than legislative. A legislative and a national library combined in one does not necessarily constitute an anomaly. The Library of Congress at Washington furnishes a brilliant example of such a combination. But it is a rare combination; one that

only the genius of the present Librarian of Congress has made practicable; and one the ultimate wisdom of which is open to question. In most countries the practice is to maintain a national library and a legislative library as separate and quite distinct institutions, each devoted to its own peculiar functions. In Washington the Library of Congress is not only the national library and the library of Congress, but it also embraces the national archives. In Ottawa, we have a legislative library and a national archives, under separate management, and it is doubtful if any one familiar with the operation of the two institutions would think of recommending their combination under one head, either as they stand, or as parts of a still greater organization to include also a national library. What is really needed is a Canadian national library, working in harmony with the two existing institutions, but filling its own field, a field which belongs neither to the national archives nor to the legislative library.

Lest there be doubt as to the peculiarly isolated position of Canada in this respect, let us see what the attitude of other countries is towards a national library. We may exclude, for the present, the United States and the great nations of Europe, and confine ourselves to such countries as are more or less on a level with Canada in wealth and population. Most of them, it will be seen, are less able than we are to support a national library. The Koninklijke Bibliotheek, at The Hague, contains over half a million volumes. This magnificent national library is open the year round to all students who may wish to take advantage of its privileges. It not only offers every facility for research within its walls, but permits students to borrow books for work at home, and this privilege is not confined to the capital. The Koninklijke Bibliotheek is, in the truest sense, a national library. It is maintained for the benefit of the people of Holland. Books may be borrowed by residents of The Hague for a period of two weeks, and students elsewhere in Holland are permitted to keep books for a month.

The people of Switzerland, in their Stadtbibliothek at Berne, possess an equally efficient and broadly accessible national library of some two hundred thousand volumes, housed in a new building carefully planned to meet all the needs of such an institution. The books in this library are absolutely free to residents of every part of Switzerland. A student in the most remote hamlet may send a request to the capital for any work he needs and, if it is available, he gets it by mail, without any unnecessary formalities or other expenses than the actual cost of transportation. He may borrow as many as six volumes at a time.

The Kongelige Bibliothek, at Copenhagen, offers

¹ First published in *The University Magazine* (Montreal), February, 1911. This magazine no longer exists.

the use of its 650,000 volumes to all the people of Denmark. Its books are preserved in a splendid building, equipped with every modern facility, and they are carefully classified and cataloged. As in Holland and Switzerland they are available to students throughout the country.

What has been said of these countries applies pretty generally to the national library of Sweden, at Stockholm (320,000 volumes); to the Norwegian national library at Christiania (100,000 volumes); to the national library of Greece, at Athens (305,000 volumes); to the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels (600,000 volumes); and to the Biblioteca Nacional at Lisbon (400,000 volumes). That it applies also to the great national libraries of England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austria, and Spain, goes without saying, but the object here has been to confine consideration to the smaller countries of Europe, which in population and wealth stand more or less on a footing with Canada. In so far as they are weaker than this country, the comparison is damaging to us and to our self-respect; all the more so, since, over some of them at least, we have been inclined to feel an intellectual superiority. If the small countries of Europe have been able and willing to build up strong national libraries, and make them so actually national that every citizen may reap the benefit of their accumulated treasures, the isolation of Canada is humiliating indeed.

But we have not yet sounded the depths of our humiliation as a civilized—one cannot honestly say an intellectual—nation. If we have felt ourselves rather superior in most ways to the smaller countries of Europe, the feeling has been even more marked when we have condescended to think at all of the countries of South America. What must we feel, then, when we discover that each of the South American republics possesses its Biblioteca Nacional? The national library at Buenos Aires contains a quarter of a million books, pamphlets and manuscripts, including the most complete collection of works on South America. An annual appropriation of about \$85,000, with an efficient staff, and a broad and intelligent system of administration, enables the institution to take its proper place as an important part of the educational system of the country. The national library at Santiago, with its 145,000 volumes of printed and manuscript material, and its excellent bulletins and special publications, is performing the same service for the people of Chile. So is the national library at Rio de Janeiro, for the people of Brazil; and, in a lesser degree, the interests of the citizens of the other South American republics are served by the national libraries at Lima, Bogota, Quito, Montevideo, Caracas, and Asuncion. Let it be repeated that these are national libraries, not legislative or parliamentary libraries. In most, if not all, cases in Europe and South America, a legislative library is maintained quite apart from the national library.

Mexico, too, has her Biblioteca Nacional, with some two hundred thousand volumes, housed in one of the most beautiful buildings on the continent, classified according to the decimal system of Namur,

accessible to the students of the country, and supported by an annual appropriation of about \$65,000. Here, also, the national library is not intended to serve the needs of the Houses of Congress, each of which has its own special legislative library. Even Cuba may boast of its national library; and, to reach the very lowest depths of our humiliation, the little Central American republics of Costa Rica and Honduras each possesses what we lack—a national library.

May we bring Japan into the discussion? Japan is now recognized as one of the great nations of the earth; but is any Canadian content to admit that this people, whom in our complacency we counted only a few short years ago as semi-barbarous, should teach us how to make the most of available educational facilities? Content or not, we cannot do otherwise than admit that we have done nothing, where they have been singularly successful. The Imperial Library of Japan, with a quarter of a million books, embraces not only the classics of Japan and China, but also the cream of European literature. It is preserved in a handsome, modern building, embodying the best features of European and American libraries. It is open all the year round; its books are freely accessible to all the people of Japan; and it has already exerted a powerful influence upon the growth of public libraries throughout the empire, and upon the intellectual development of the people.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect the Commonwealth of Australia to attempt the establishment of a national library until it has had time to settle in its much-discussed national capital; but at any rate the governments of the two principal states of the Commonwealth have long since proved their faith in national libraries. The Public Library of New South Wales is supported generously by the state, and its books are not merely accessible to the people of Sydney, but may be borrowed by country libraries, groups of students, or individuals, anywhere in New South Wales, free of charge. The Public Library at Melbourne performs the same service for the people of Victoria. Each of these libraries contains about a quarter of a million volumes, and this number is growing rapidly from year to year.

The Imperial Library at Calcutta (100,000 volumes), in which successive Viceroy's have taken a deep and intelligent interest, is designed to fulfil the duty of a national library to the people of India, native as well as European. It still falls a long way short of the requirements of such a huge constituency, but it is being developed along right lines, and that is, after all, the main consideration.

It is clear, then, that the rest of the civilized world has found use, and good use, for a national library. Are we Canadians either so inferior, or so superior, to the rest of the world, that we cannot use, or do not need, such an institution? Surely not. Those of us who are healthy-minded believe that as a nation we are neither better nor worse than our fellows; and that the things that are good for them, broadly speaking, are good for us. What almost limitless possibilities of usefulness would follow the establishment of a properly-constituted Canadian national library! With the experience of the greatest and most

efficient foreign libraries before us, we could borrow from each those features that would most readily adapt themselves to our own peculiar needs. We could, as Japan has so successfully done, adopt our neighbors' successful practices, and reject their failures.

Broadly speaking, the Library of Congress—or as it is now generally called, the National Library of the United States—offers the most useful model for our guidance. In practical efficiency, and in adaptation to the requirements of a democratic population, that library stands easily first. Moreover, in the geographical distribution of its constituents, it faces a situation very similar to our own, and entirely different from the position occupied by the great European libraries. The national libraries of England and France, for instance, are reference libraries, in the strictest sense of the term. No books may be removed from the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale upon any pretext whatever. Such a system, in which there are manifest advantages, is admirably adapted to those countries; but it is not at all adapted to the needs of Canada or the United States. It is no particular hardship to the student in the British Isles or France, wherever his home may be, to travel to London or Paris for the works he must consult. On the other hand, to many students in the United States or Canada it would be a practical impossibility to visit personally the national libraries in Washington or Ottawa. In one case, the extreme distance is not more than five hundred miles; in the other, it may be anywhere up to three thousand miles.

Facing, then, this very practical problem, the National Library of the United States has, though not before long and grave consideration, come to the conclusion that when its constituents cannot come to it, it must go to them. That has been a momentous decision; one, indeed, of the utmost consequence to thousands of students. As we have seen, the same practice has been adopted by the national libraries of several other countries. In their cases, however, it is of comparatively slight importance; while on this continent it is of vital significance. To Canada, as to the United States, the circulation of books from a national library to students outside the capital, would be of supreme importance. In fact, the measure of its practical efficiency would depend more upon the acceptance of the idea of a national circulation than upon any other principle of library administration.

Such a principle does not necessarily involve the unrestricted circulation of books from the national library throughout the country. No national library can depart altogether from the principle of a reference collection. There is a safe mean, however, between the rigid rule of a purely reference library, and the scattering of books broadcast. Such a mean would be found in this country by making the national library the center of a system of which the provincial libraries, or the principal municipal libraries, would be members. A student, say, in Edmonton, or St. John, would apply through the provincial library, or the public library, as the case

might be, for a work in the national library, and the book would be sent to the local library to be used there, the borrower paying transportation from and to Ottawa. The local library would become responsible to the national library for the safety of the book. Similarly the college libraries would have the privilege of borrowing books from the national library for their students.

Out of such a practice would develop the principle that public and college libraries should restrict their accessions to books of direct interest to their local readers or students; provincial libraries would include a wider range of subjects, suited to the general needs of the province; and the national library would embrace the whole range of human knowledge, including the innumerable body of special treatises, reports, pamphlets, etc., which, because they are only very occasionally called for, cannot profitably be given shelf room in any collection that is not national in scope, and that yet must, sooner or later, be of importance to some special student.

One dare not attempt, in this limited space, to outline the many directions in which such national libraries as that of the United States have not merely justified their existence, but become factors of great value in the lives of the people. The following passages, however, from an address by Dr. Herbert Putnam, to whose splendid executive ability and broad grasp of essentials the national library of the United States owes its phenomenal success, will serve better than any words of mine to illustrate the opportunities for usefulness of such an institution:

"Suppose there could be a collection of books universal in scope, as no local library with limited funds and limited space can hope to be: a collection which shall contain also particularly (1) original sources, (2) works of high importance for occasional reference, but whose cost to procure and maintain precludes their acquisition by a local library pressed to secure the material for ordinary and constant need, and (3) the 'useless' books; books not costly to acquire, but of so little general concern as not to justify cataloguing, space, and care in each local library, if only they are known to be preserved and accessible somewhere. Such a collection must include also the general mass of books sought and held by local libraries—the books for the ordinary reader, the daily tools of research. Its maintenance will involve processes—of classification and cataloguing—highly costly. Suppose the results of these processes could be made generally available, so as to save duplication of such expenditure upon identical material held by local libraries.

"A collection universal in scope will afford opportunity for bibliographic work not equalled elsewhere. Such work centred there might advance the general interest with the least aggregate effort. The adequate interpretation of such a collection will involve the maintenance of a corps of specialists. Suppose these specialists could be available to answer inquiries from all parts of the country as to what material exists on any particular subject, where it is, how it may be had, how most effectively it may be used.

"There are various bibliographic undertakings which may be co-operative. Suppose there could be at Washington a central bureau—with approved methods, standard forms, adequate editorial capacity, and liberal facilities for publication—which could organize and co-ordinate this work among the libraries of the United States and represent them in such of it as—like the new Royal Society Index—is to be international.

"If there can be such a thing as a bibliographic bureau for the United States, the Library of Congress is in a way to become one; to a degree, in fact, a bureau of in-

formation for the United States. Besides routine workers, efficient as a body, it has already some expert bibliographers and, within certain lines, specialists. Besides its own employees, it has within reach by telephone a multitude of experts. They are maintained by the very government that maintains it. They are learned men, efficient men, specially trained, willing to give freely of their special knowledge. Of these men, in the scientific bureaus at Washington, the National Library can take counsel; it can secure their aid to develop its collections and to answer inquiries of moment. This will be within the field of the natural and physical sciences. Meantime, within its walls it possesses already excellent capacity for meeting inquiries in history and topography, in general literature, and in the special literature of economics, mathematics, and physics.

"The Library is already issuing publications in book form. In part these are catalogues of its own contents; in part an exhibit of the more important material in existence on some subject of current interest, particularly, of course, in connection with national affairs. Even during the period of organization, fifteen such lists have already been issued. They are distributed freely to libraries and even to individual inquirers.

"The Library of Congress is now primarily a reference library. But, if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book to another library—in aid of the higher research—when the book can be spared from Washington and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to supply—if there be any citizen who thinks that for the National Library to lend under these circumstances would be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust—he had better speak quickly, or he may be too late. Precedents may be created which it would be awkward to ignore."

This address of Dr. Putnam's was made some years ago. Since then, what he suggested as possibilities have become accomplished facts, and these are only a few of the directions in which the National Library of the United States has now taken its place as the greatest single educational factor in the country. Allowing for differences of degree, what has been done by the National Library at Washington for students all over the United States, might as readily be accomplished by a national library at Ottawa for the people of the Dominion.

There is always difficulty in breaking ground for a new project, however worthy and however real the need that it would fill. There exist, however, certain circumstances which, assuming a sympathetic attitude on the part of the government might serve as a foundation. It is well known that for years past the Library of Parliament has been so crowded for space, books being shelved two and even three deep, that its usefulness has been seriously affected. The architectural plan of the present building makes it practically impossible to add to the shelving within the chamber and absolutely impossible to enlarge the building itself. It is thought necessary, therefore, either to find room elsewhere for the books crowded out of the present chamber, or to build a new library. These are the alternatives that have hitherto presented themselves. But there is a third alternative. Let the government adopt the policy of a national library; erect a suitable building for its accommodation in some central locality; and remove from the Library of Parliament to the national library all books and other material that would properly find a place in such an institution, but which serve no very useful purpose in a purely legislative library. Of the books at present crowded into the Library of Parliament, probably two-thirds could be removed to a national library without affecting the value of the collection for legislative purposes. This would leave, say, one hundred thousand volumes in the Library of Parliament, embracing all material which would have any definite value as legislative material. Any other work that might occasionally be required for parliamentary use, would still be readily accessible in the national library. Here, then, we would have some two hundred thousand volumes as the nucleus of a Canadian national library, a nucleus around which it would be possible in a few years to build a noble collection of books.

The
Little
Theatre

•
Boys
And Girls
House,
Toronto



A
Puppet
Show

•
"Jack
And The
Bean
Stalk"

Jury-Rig In The Canadian Northwest

By ANGUS MOWAT

Librarian, Public Library, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada

THIS STORY might very well have remained untold had Diggory Venn not made an ass of himself in the broken ice, and had Diggory's master refrained from capping his stupidity by following him, more or less headlong, into the slush. Between us we did manage to retrieve the duck; but it was an exasperated huntin' man and a humiliated setter that eventually hauled themselves to dry land, shiveringly conscious of the fact that shelter and warmth would soon become pressing necessities. The outlook was not encouraging. Slough water is cold in October. So is the north wind. And in Northern Saskatchewan we call habitations adjacent when they are not more than three or four miles apart—when you can find them. We did find one, however, and presently were steaming in sodden warmth before a small but active kitchen stove. Our host, a large and hairy fellow from Ontario, permitted his tongue to thaw in harmony with our thawing bodies, and it was from his quiet-spoken sentences that this tender-foot learned some things of note.

The story came haltingly enough. It had to be pieced a bit, and its implications were moving, although I did not realize the depth of their significance until later, when it was borne in upon me that one might hear the same tale repeated, with only slight variations, in any one of a thousand log cabins scattered through ten thousand miles of this bush country. Baldly, here it is.

There had been fifteen years on the open prairie to the south. There had been fat years and lean, but on the whole the half-section has paid its way well enough. There were some modest savings and life and the future seemed reasonably secure for people of simple needs.

But one doesn't know about the future.

Given four successive years of crop failure, add a grasshopper plague, mix them in a world-wide economic breakdown, and there goes your farm. Also, your savings—and your future. You have to do something about it. You have to sit down and be helped until the dole saps your morale, or you have to pack your belongings on a wagon and go trekking out to a new frontier where the country may be wild, but where at least there is rainfall and a man can dig some kind of living out of the ground. Our friend was one who preferred the latter course; one of the thousands, not young men, whose burning slash makes hazy the blue October afternoons; the indomitables who will stump the new land, work it patiently, yard by yard—and die—untroubled in their age and knowing no rightful quiet of the latter years.

The question of the neighborhood came up, the settlement, the school, that sort of thing.

"Well," he said, "there's three families between

here and the river; that's six miles; there's a couple north, and I hear there's three or four more moving in next spring. That makes neighbors. We've got no school yet, but the government's given us an old fire-ranger's shack down river. We'll shift that when the snow comes and the wife'll try to look after it, kinda. She used to be a teacher."

"And the winters?"

"Tough. We keep warm. There's lots of wood and we get food in our bellies and we've still got enough clothes to get along with—but it's the length of time. A man's like to get worrying, and jumpy sort of." He paused, gazing along the sweep of golden-brown forest through a small, partially-glazed window as though he were looking forward into a vista of the six bitter, interminable months that lay ahead. "It does go slow," he added quietly.

Together we pondered the slowness. "You don't have much to read the time away with, either?"

"Much? No, nothing. We used to have a little library in the school down home on the prairie, and the neighbors took papers and swapped Sundays, but we can't do that now. It'd go quicker if we could. We thought of a box from the Travelling-Library, but it's too far. I hear they're all out anyway. Last winter the missionary from up at B— came through down the ice with five old newspapers that had been wrapped around relief goods from the East. We read them two or three times, then gave them to Smiths, north there. We all had a lick at them and when spring came I guess there wasn't enough left of them to wad a bird-gun with."

It was all quite matter-of-fact and nothing further that he might have said, or that might have been said by anybody, could have made the thing very much more significant. Here was a state of booklessness indeed, not the familiar, relative kind, but actual, appalling and unavoidable. I came home to a fortnight that grew progressively more unhappy. Investigation showed that this condition which I had encountered by the merest chance was only too general in the newly-settled northern districts, and that, if it were not quite so bad in the south, where the ameliorating influence of the Travelling-Library boxes was felt, it was yet sufficiently desperate among those farmers who were still "hanging on" in the hope that fortune would change. To a newcomer it was one of those profoundly disturbing situations, the realization of which sometimes bursts upon you with a suddenness that confounds your unawareness, as though it were not an old thing, and known, but something new, cataclysmic, incredible, from which you would willingly shrink, recognizing the implication of responsibility but too fearful for the remnant of your equanimity. I stared at the map in a blue funk. A

quarter of a million square miles of land. Less than a million people occupying about half of it. Three quarters of these, at least, without even an apology for book service.

It looked like the forlornest kind of forlorn hope, and having no idea at all what could be done about it, or whether anything could be done, the only possible course seemed to be to go bothering George H. Locke. The letter was probably rather a frantic one because the return post brought his reply. "Ho!" he said (and by the way, those who haven't heard G. H. L.'s "Ho!" still have something to listen for) "Ho! You've found that out have you? Now look here; I've got about five thousand withdrawn books on tap that you can have if we can get them out to Saskatoon."

This had a hopeful sound, but Toronto was two thousand miles away; railway companies charge by the mile and five thousand books weigh tons. One couldn't see, just off-hand, where the freight money was to come from, however, since G.H.L. was interested there seemed sufficient justification for going ahead and ordering the first hundred and fifty shipping cases for a brand new, second-hand lot of box-libraries. Then things began happening all at once. At Dr. Locke's suggestion, the Minister of Railways prevailed upon the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National lines to carry books from Eastern points to the Saskatoon P.L., which was authorized to act as the agent of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The original five thousand books turned out to be ten, half of them for boys and girls. George Stephen, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific, caught the germ and opened depots in Toronto and Montreal for receiving and shipping individual donations. A circular appeal which we sent out to Eastern Canadian libraries brought forth a most interested and effective response. And finally, and by no means of the least importance, the *Press* came up with the necessary publicity.

Having started the tapping process, the next problem was that of letting people in distant parts of the province know what was afoot. In this the local press performed nobly. The Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* carried the story prominently and insistently, sending it out over the Canadian Press wires and continuing to make space for it even after it had long ceased to be news. Radio station C.F.Q.C., which has its home in Saskatoon (and which also, by the way, broadcasts our weekly story-hour from the "Christopher Robin" department gratuitously) passed the word along to those fortunates who were still able to keep their radio batteries charged, and word of mouth did the rest. One of the amazing things about a new and sparsely settled country is the rapidity, not to mention the inaccuracy, with which news travels from mouth to mouth. One would almost think that the "moccasin telegraph" were still in use. Presently the letters began coming in, dribbling along at first, then with increasing volume until the morning post took on something of the aspect of a snow-slide. We used to dig ourselves out just long enough for a cigarette and a cup of tea, then headfirst into it again. As a matter of fact, there were times when we all became

rather frightened, wondering whether we had not started something that might get out of hand, like a prairie fire.

But the letters were extraordinarily interesting. They came from ministers, from missionaries, from doctors, from teachers, farmer organizations, home-makers' clubs, chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, secretaries of rural municipalities and from individual homesteaders. A few random quotations will do very well to illustrate their general tenor, and perhaps the most striking thing about them, next to the book-hunger which they indicated, was the spirit of dogged courage which breathed through them. *There was not a whine in the whole lot.*

This one came from the drought and grasshopper-ridden south,—

"I would willingly help with cost of shipping if possible to get some books here even though I would discount on some other seemingly necessary articles for my living."

From away down north, "past the edge of cultivation," a homesteader's wife wrote:

"We are not on relief" (So many of them say it with a sort of rugged pride) "but we are a hardup bunch of homesteaders who rarely see either book or magazine unless given to us."

And another:

"... there are ten families and we got a log school put up and two of the women will take turns teaching for nothing. There is no money so if we could have a few books for the school to lend around it sure would be great."

The evidence all pointed that way. "It sure would be great," because, while never to have known books may be a serious misfortune, yet, to have known them and to have been deprived, is a disaster—a disaster, moreover, the grave effects of which will indubitably make themselves felt through the whole community.

Then the shipments began to arrive. There seemed to be a continuous stream of trucks backing and hooting around the rear entrance, and the library basement became so cluttered-up with cartons, sorting-tables and shipping boxes that you progressed through it at some danger to your life and only by dint of quite serious climbing. A sufficient number of assistants were kept at the charging desk to handle traffic, but all other work was stopped. The staff, dressed in overalls, smocks and other extraordinary and nameless garbs, turned itself for the time-being into a gang of stevedores. Things piled up pretty badly and several old ladies of both sexes complained that the service was gone to pot, but in a fortnight the first boxes began streaming out over the prairies, and we breathed more easily.

The boxes were designed to carry about sixty books each. We tried to diversify each collection as widely as possible, everything went, from collections of sermons to unexpurgated editions of those highly improper Frenchmen, and the corners were stuffed with more or less current magazines. It was rather fascinating, watching the large-scale wall map day by day, to observe how quickly the red pins were thickening in those districts which the government reports had indicated as being the most hard-pressed; and long before the first crocuses thought of braving the April winds it had become apparent that this same map might very well be used as a sort of economic

barometer for the province. And the pins were well scattered. They spread all the way from the United States border right up to the Churchill River on the 55th parallel of north latitude, a distance of six hundred miles as the wild-goose makes it. The farthest north box did the last hundred miles of its journey by dog team and the acknowledgement of its receipt reached us nearly two months after it had left the library. It may be wondered, in view of the financial straits to which so many people have been reduced, just how they managed the carrying charges. Well, in the first place, the shipments were all made by freight, rather than express, so that the eighty pound packages came under the minimum rate. Individual costs ranged between 50c and \$1.60. How they were met in each case, one does not profess to know; but judging from this sort of letter it is evident that there must have been a good deal of "chipping-in":

"... theirs ten families in the district and we have collected 70 cts. the rest" (it was 20¢) "will follow next week."

Boxes were sent out as loans, but not "strictly" as loans. We know that our hold on them is precarious and do not care very much. The important thing seemed to be to get as many books as possible out where they would do the greatest good, and when individuals or groups find themselves unable to manage the return freight we simply ask them to "swap" with another settlement, or to pass the books along to a group which hasn't any. At present it looks as though about 70 per cent would be returned, which means that we shall do the "swapping." Also, we are doing what we can to build up a further supply against the coming winter. The railways have volunteered to cooperate again, many Eastern libraries are saving all their discards for us, and the missions board of the United Church of Canada, instead of organizing book-relief on its own, as was the original intention, has decided to make its Saskatchewan contribution through our organization. We told them, of course, "no parsons' libraries." So that we really hope to be able to send out about twice as many books next winter as went last; that is to say, at least 35,000 instead of 17,000.

One realizes clearly enough that the whole thing is a makeshift, a mere jury-rig, and none too securely stayed. In the first place, 50,000 odd volumes scattered over so vast a country means pretty thin spreading, even though we know that books, like kerosene in a dunnage-bag, are extraordinarily permeant. Some people profess to see in the scheme the foundation of a more permanent and further-reaching organization, but, to be quite frank, one is sceptical. It still looks like a makeshift, an emergency operation, more or less haphazardly organized to alleviate (though it be only slightly) a particular and unlooked-for condition in a huge and difficult area. It simply supplements the work of the already established Provincial Travelling-Library. Good times or bad, the need for this kind of thing will not decrease, but as a voluntary movement the sources of supply are bound to become dry, and the time is probably not far off when it cannot be carried along without money. Heaven knows where that will come from.

If there is any lasting influence to be hoped for, one hopes hard that it may be in the direction of de-centralizing and expanding the Provincial Travelling-Library system, increasing its resources and getting this tremendous territory down to some sort of reasonable zoning by means of which outlying districts (they are nearly all outlying) may avoid the heavy freight and express charges with which they are now faced. Too-long lines of communication are as disastrous to library as to military movements. It will be clear that the problem has been handled with no attempt at keeping an eye on reference work or the supply of material for specific purposes. One has been thinking solely of the casual kind of reading which gives pleasure, which gives comfort and which, should it succeed in providing a stimulus, has the grace to do so very much on the quiet. But at the same time, the scheme naturally involves itself with two wider principles which can neither be ignored nor, I expect, kept clear of controversy. The first, and least, of these lies in the question of the ultimate value of box-libraries under any conditions. One of the most thoughtful library people in Western Canada poots them away. "They're not worth a damn," he says, and perhaps there is a good deal of truth in the statement although it is difficult to see, even recognizing their weaknesses and disadvantages, just what might give better, or even as good service in a country in which the winter travel of the farmer is often restricted to five or ten miles in any direction, and who may live as much as twenty miles from a village—which has no public library anyhow. So, until a better solution suggests itself, it seems that the small collection which can be changed at regular intervals offers the best answer for the scattered neighborhood groups whose reading is done during the months when the world is snowed under.

So much for the book-box principle. The other of which I am thinking is a wider and a more difficult one to decide upon. For my own part, I hold quite definite views concerning it, but being of an unstable nature my views are liable to change without notice. How far, one asks, should the general taxpayer be held responsible for supplying book service to people who are making no visible effort to supply it for themselves? You know one answer, of course. You have heard it fourteen thousand times. "Accept the responsibility, start the service, create the demand and it will carry itself." But I don't believe it. Communities vary as widely as do individuals, and some of them aren't worth the word the tinker uses. Never will be, and the only kind of demand you can create in them is a strong but perfectly useless "gimme." In normal times (I apologize for the word) they should be washed out, or else referred to old Aesop's well-remembered dictum. I cannot see, and I am thinking of my own province in particular, that responsibility for local book service need, or ought to be made a matter for the general charge except under conditions of the gravest and most pressing necessity, when we are faced, in short, with the kind of situation about which I have been speaking.

So I am hoping the jury-rig will see us into some kind of port.

Boys And Girls House At Toronto

By RUTH SOWARD

Children's Librarian, Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Canada

THE LAZY January sun had just tipped over the horizon edge leaving behind that faint orange glow that lightens the chill winter twilight, when I crossed the college campus, jogged down St. George St. and finally turned in at the gateway of number forty and for the first time crossed the threshold of Boys and Girls House. I had merely come to call for a friend who was a librarian within, so I neatly shook the snow off my galoshes, for a house is a house, and stepped into the hallway to wait. In this narrow passageway children, in a long line, were coming up to the desk to have their books marked and then, pulling on caps and mittens and twirling long scarfs round and round little brother's neck, stepped out into

the early winter evening. I was watching the stairs for the descent of my friend when suddenly I heard a little boy say "Sylvia, I wish we had a fire like that at home." That word "fire" drew me quickly through the hall into the main room of the House for a crackling fire on an open hearth is for me an everlasting delight. Straight before me was a little round black fire-pot holding the glowing coals and resting snugly in a mellow ivory mantel. On the shelf above was a flash of spring time, two slender sky-blue iris in a tall tapering pewter vase, softly reflected in the large gilt mirror behind, giving the added spaciousness of a "looking-glass" room. And everywhere books and books, tall and short, fat and thin, bright and dull jostling each other upon the shelves. Close beside me one small boy was reading to another the opening sentences of a small green book:

"Pomi had reached the great age of six whole years and he already knew a great deal. He knew for instance that when his hands were cold the thing to do was to put them in his pockets. Also he knew black when he saw it and. . ."

"Why Sammy, the boy in this book is just your age—What's its name? *Pic-ol-lo Pomi*. Come on I'm taking it." In another corner I heard a bright-looking

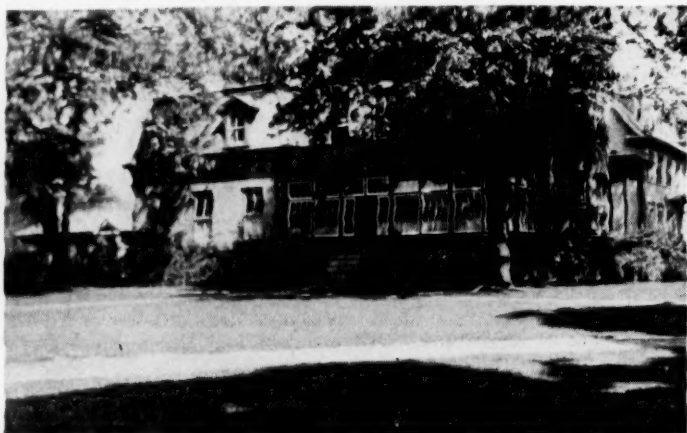
Jewish girl, with the nasal whine of the scoffer say to a librarian. "There are no books in this whole place that give you the shivers, that have any mystery in them." "Oh," said the librarian scanning the shelves and picking out Wilkie Collins' *Woman in White*. "Just listen to this bit:

"I had mechanically turned in this latter direction and was strolling along the lonely highroad—when in one moment every drop of blood in my body was brought to a stop by the touch of a hand laid lightly and suddenly on my shoulder from behind me.—There in the middle of the broad highroad, there as if in that moment sprung out of the earth or dropped from the heavens, stood the figure of a solitary woman, dressed from head to foot in white garments."

The girl, with the whine somewhat subdued,

and the frown ironed out, said "That's not so bad, I'll take it. But I don't suppose it will stay mysterious to the end." And in a corner well removed from the librarian's ken a small impish fellow was painstakingly undoing the page's handiwork, by pushing the books back on the shelves, methodically row by row. I crossed over to the hearth, and as I looked into the heart of the leaping flames a little whispy curl of smoke puffed out into the room, and in that moment I felt the spirit of the house about me, a spirit of pleasure, of cosiness, of intimacy, and I thought to myself: it is a strange thing, I have passed by here so often, and casually thought there is an old house that has been turned into a library. It must be very inconvenient. Someday I suppose, they will tear it down and put up a new modern building; but in that fire-gazing moment I knew it would be better to replace the old house stone by stone than that it should be destroyed and this happy friendly spirit turned out of doors. Just then my friend came in, little knowing that she had clanked into my dream like Marley's ghost, and we went out to tea.

Many hundreds of times since then have I pushed open the familiar green door but the wonder of my first entrance into this House, brimming over with



"A Spirit Of Pleasure, Of Cosiness, Of Intimacy"—The Spirit Of The Boys And Girls House At Toronto

books and children and happiness has never left me. Most of the branch libraries are splendid buildings with their fine institutional architecture ranging in type from an Elizabethan grammar school to a French Canadian manor house, with their high-ceilinged rooms, dark deep-toned woodwork and massive fireplaces giving the spaciousness and sweep of a great baronial hall, and with their bay-windows and window seats letting in enough sunshine to cure hundreds of children of rickets. But it is only in Boys and Girls House, the center and hub of the boys and girls work in our library, the home of Pinocchio, of Princess Irene and Curdie, of Oswald Bastable and Peter Rabbit that we have those long homey windows stretching almost from floor to ceiling like the very one through which Peter Pan stepped into the Darling's nursery. It is only here that you see those quaint old fireplaces, the very same as those before which Wendy and Michael and John warmed themselves before jumping into bed, where Alice picked up the white chessmen from the ashes and dusted them off one by one. And it is only here above the hearth that we have a very replica of the mirror through which Alice stepped on her second journey into Wonderland. In the intimacy and yet dignity of this fine old home where silence is not the rule but quietness prevails, it is easy to foster the impression that reading is a pleasure, a joy and for a few, a rapture, a cosy thing to do on a long rainy afternoon, a stolen moment of happiness before the lights are put out.

Boys and Girls House has a rather unique situation. It stands on a street of wealth and yet lies on the edge of the slums. Across the road is the campus of the University of Toronto and up the street is a nursery school and school of Child Study. The fine old homes of the street are rapidly turning into boarding-houses, fraternity houses and clubs, and those which have retained their ancient dignity belong mostly to older people who invariably borrow well-bred looking books like Kate Greenaway to amuse their grandchildren on their occasional visits. From the nursery school come earnest parents, who through much reading of books on child training, and attending manifold lectures, have become so accustomed to taking advice that they are even willing to think the librarian knows best. From the campus come the little blue-stockings children seeking escape from the Greek testaments, French discourses, test-tubes and pollywogs that litter their homes. But the great happy crowd of children that throng the House day after day are the foreign boys and girls of down-town Toronto. In they troop, Jewish, Ukrainian, Finnish, Czech-Slovakian. They are not always spotlessly clean, and suffer from living in a crowded pavement life, but they are also free from too much looking after and they can cross busy roads unassisted and bring five or six little brothers and sisters with them as well as the baby of the woman downstairs who works by the day.

It is among this throng that Josef, a small Hungarian boy, comes to the house. He is very round and fat with a full-moon face and a mop of straight fair

hair that always flops down over his forehead so that he looks up at you through his hair like a Skye terrier. I discovered Josef one day as he stood in front of the "Myths and Heroes" shelf, quickly leafing over book after book. Finally I enquired the object of his search and Josef replied, "I am looking for a horse called Peg-as-us, he has wings, you know." I know now that Josef also has wings that he must have brought here from his small Hungarian peasant



The Little Theatre Where Plays Help To Bridge The Gulf Between Children And The Reading Of Plays For Enjoyment

home, wings that have carried him through Fairyland into the land of myths and heroes of the *Tangled Coated Horse* and the *Singing Sword*. One morning on the steps of the House I heard this same small Josef deep in conversation with Thore who is a long-legged, red-headed Swedish boy, with blue, blue piercing eyes. "I am glad I live here" says Josef, "at home little boys wear skirts." "I am not," said Thore abruptly. "At home we lived on a farm and there were fields and grass and a dog and we had a house all of our own." This little Viking spirit, living its cramped life on crowded city streets, finds room to stretch and breathe only through the books he reads. The keen delight he takes in Viking stories always seems very wonderful to me because I am quite sure he is quite unaware that they are a part of his great national heritage. They answer his craving for freedom and exhilaration and he returns to them again and again. He loves *Selma Lagerlöf's* books because they bring to him the scents and sounds of a Swedish countryside and he especially cherishes *The Adventures of Nils* because he says that it is a book all Swedish boys and girls read in school at home. A neat little fair-haired girl nicely combed and kept came into the House one afternoon with her Mother and seeing *Robin Hood* and the *Pied Piper* upon the table exclaimed, "Fancy finding them here!"—the very same books she had on her own little shelf at home. But for Josef of Hungary and Thore of Sweden and Sammy whose grandparents probably fled to this land from a Polish Pogrom, it is only here at Boys and Girls House that they will ever find these books. It is only here that they will read of the gentle beauty of Baldur, of the ringing hammer of Thor. In the old land they left the little they had and the new land has given them little enough, but

they did bring with them the power to see visions and dream dreams, sharpened and intensified by a long, long heritage of fairy-tale, saga and myth, and it is here in this House that we endeavor to see that the dreams never tarnish or the visions grow dim. To all the children, rich or poor, the House offers the consolation of books, for whether they live in one room or twenty, books are the background of their waking dreams. For the Erkis of Finland, and the Peters of Russia, books are the way that leads from a cramped little room into Fairyland. For the well-off little Elizabeths and Barbaras they are the consolation for too much spinach and going to sleep with the birds.

Tucked away at the back of the house is the little children's room, the picture-book room. Here all the commotion of the five- and six-year olds is kept in this secluded spot. For the chief delight of little children is to pull out a big book and look at three pictures and put it away and then snatch up a small book and look at the first and last pictures and throw it on the floor if the eagle eye of the librarian is not upon them. I often chuckle to think of the queer kaleidoscopic dreams that must flit through their heads after an hour of such entertainment. A dream in which probably Little Black Sambo chases the Three Bears, the Painted Pig and the Farmyard Puppies. It is in this room that all the cottontails in the world become Peter Rabbits, walk on their hind-legs and wear blue jackets with brass buttons. It is here that you learn to do the pit-pat-waddle-pat with Jemima Puddleduck and sit on the wall with Tom Kitten.

Close by is the reading-room with shelves all round filled with the loveliest books money can buy, many of them too costly to take home but always here for the delight of any who care to tarry and read. Here you may sit and read "Up rose Robin Hood one merry morn" and look at the pictures of all his merry band by Howard Pyle. Here you may gaze and gaze at that masterpiece picture book of Boutet de Monville, *Jeanne D'Arc*. This room where you may sit surrounded by the luxury of really beautiful books and read and read as long as you like in quietness is a tremendous boon to so many of these children whose homes never know peace and silence save in the darkness of the night and only then when the baby has not the croup, and Lena or Johnny is over the cough. One bitter cold day last winter a small boy sat in the reading-room till almost closing time, then got up abruptly and said, "Give me three good books. It's so cold at home Mother keeps her feet in the oven to keep warm and I'm going to bed. So I want three very good books, a funny book, a big book and a little book I think's called *Silver Pennies*."

In the front of the house is the circulating section. The children come up the little path at the side of the house, leave their books at the desk in the sun-room and step into the main room to assume the Herculean task of choosing three more good books. It is here that they bounce boldly up to the librarian asking for help or wander round and round shyly until the librarian says, "Do you think I might find

you something?" In this room the children take you into their confidence and tell you about the books they love and the ones they simply hate. It is here that day by day taste and appreciation is built up in an atmosphere of pleasure. Eva Wise, a dreamy little Hungarian girl, going around the shelves one afternoon touched a copy of *Billy Barnicoat* and said "I was hoping at the end he would find his Mother but then it wouldn't have been so beautiful"—and another little girl said thoughtfully, "It is funny there are some books you like to read over and over like *Heidi* and others like *Merrylips* that are good but you know it all when you read it once."

You might now think you had seen all but at the very back of the House there is another door and when you go through it you leave the old House behind you and behold! you enter upon the stage of the little theatre. This long bright modern room is the scene of children's plays, of reading groups and story-hours, all the related activities of the library that are used by us to make manifest and increase the appeal of the written word as we have it in our book collection. A girl who was in the last grade of our elementary schools once said to me. "Please choose me a play. I have to read one for school and if you don't mind not one by Shakespeare." By means of plays, puppet shows, and shadow plays constructed and manipulated by both the children and librarians, we endeavor to bridge that gulf that seems to stretch between children and the reading of plays for enjoyment and an appreciation of dramatic literature. The equipment of the theatre is of the simplest but contains everything that conveys to boys and girls the glittering glory of the professional stage, curtains that pull backwards and forwards and footlights.

The long line of children at the side door of the little theatre week after week waiting for the story-hour proves that the lure of the story is never failing. Those groups of impatient foreign boys and girls, clutching the hands of small brothers and sisters and hanging on to the coat collar of the baby always recall to my mind the words of Dickens' *Magic Fish-bone*, "They had nineteen children and were always having more. Seventeen of these children took care of the baby and Alicia, the eldest, took care of them all. The ages varied from seven years to seven months." These little foreign children make inspiring listeners and the story-hour is a time of enchantment for the librarian as well as the boys and girls. The fire on the hearth leaps up, casting jagged dark shadows on the soft blue walls and making the tawny orange curtains glow and in the stillness the librarian's voice rises and falls: "A door was suddenly opened, the draught caught up the little dancer and she fluttered like a sylph, straight into the fire to the tin soldier, blazed up and was gone. By this time the tin soldier was reduced to a mere lump and when the maid took away the ashes the next morning she found him in the shape of a small tin heart"—and with an audible sigh the children watch the little dancer flutter into the fireplace and as the boys and girls leave, the librarian pokes at the ashes—perhaps she is looking for the little tin heart.

A Bilingual Public Library

By W. J. SYKES

Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa, Canada

TWO HUNDRED years ago, when what is now Eastern United States was a number of separate English colonies, Canada was Nouvelle France. After the Conquest (1763) certain rights in regard to language and religion were guaranteed to the French people, and when the Canadian provinces federated and became a dominion (1867), these rights were confirmed. French is an official language in Canada: it is used optionally with English in Parliament and in the Supreme Court; government reports and Hansard are published in both languages. Most French Canadians speak English, and, while fewer English speak French, many read it more or less easily; altogether there is a recognition that each language has its rightful place.

Although the Province of Ontario as a whole cannot be called bilingual, in certain parts of it there is a considerable French population. In some of the counties to the South West, in parts of Northern Ontario, and in the East, especially along the Ottawa River Valley, there are large groups of French-speaking citizens. Of these the public libraries must take account. If a considerable proportion of the population of a town or city in Ontario is French, and asks for French books in the public library, they should be supplied, and the increase in the number supplied should be governed by the use made of them.

Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, has a population about one-third French, and is bilingual in a more definite sense than that word can be applied to any American city. It has French-English schools maintained by a tax levied on Separate School supporters. Its Public Library from the first has given attention to the claims of its French-speaking patrons.

What are the marks of a bilingual library, say of an English-French library? There are at least three: first, a due proportion of French books; second, a reasonable number of periodicals in French; and third, a number of French-speaking assistants on the staff. Let us consider briefly each of these marks.

First, French books. For the last twenty years there has been a systematic effort to build up in the Ottawa Library a representative and valuable French collection. The principles of book selection are, I suppose, the same for all languages, but the instruments differ. The outstanding books published in France are described and appraised in the various reviews from *Revue des Deux Mondes* down. The opinion of the Roman Church is fairly reflected in *Revue des Lectures*. The most useful weekly we have found—one to compare with the *Times Literary Supplement*—is *Les Nouvelles Littéraires* of Paris. A work that is invaluable in building up a collection of standard books is *Manuel Bibliographique de la Littérature Française Moderne* by Gustave Lanson.

Naturally every library gives special attention to local books; the force of propinquity is everywhere felt. Consequently we purchase more of the literary productions of French Canada than would a library in Rouen, say. The poems of Frechette and Crémazie, the stories of DeGaspé and Guérin Lajoie, the histories of Garneau and Chapais, the homely sketches of Rivard and Bouchard must always be available in sufficient numbers.

Of course it is expensive to maintain a bilingual library. Often the same book must be purchased both in English and in French. Examples are the works of Fabre, the works of Kipling, of Dickens, *Mémoires du Maréchal Joffre*, *Memoirs of Poincaré*, Chesterton's *Life of St. Francis of Assisi*, and new books by Siegfried or Maurois. But by way of compensation the bilingual library not only gives satisfaction to a mixed population, but offers to the educated reader and the student a richer collection than a library in English alone. On the shelf side by side he finds the products of English and of French thought, and the point of view is often so different that merely to realize it broadens the mind. Side by side he finds a life of Robespierre by Belloc and the study in French by Mathiez. If he is contemplating a visit to Sicily, *La Sicile, Ile d'Or, Ile de Feu* by Toudouze will probably appeal to him more than any book in English; and, of course, when he comes to the history of France, he will find a profusion of studies in French, headed by the incomparable Lavissee, that make the works in English seem meagre.

French periodicals, like French books, are divided for us into Canadian and European, but of course the proportion of Canadian periodicals is much higher than in the case of books. First, there are the French daily papers of Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa; then there is the weekly paper, *Le Samedi* of Montreal, once chiefly comic, now largely filled with stories; a few monthlies, like the creditable *Revue Moderne* and its rival, also of Montreal, *La Revue Populaire*; and lastly a few scholarly magazines of which the foremost are probably *Le Canada Français* published by the University of Laval, and *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne* published by the graduates association of the École Polytechnique of Montreal.

There is not much use getting daily papers from Europe—the news is too old before it reaches America, but a good selection of weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals from France, Belgium, and Switzerland, is offered in our reading rooms.

It is generally accepted that in a bilingual library there should be a fair proportion of assistants who speak both languages fluently. While it is true that most of our borrowers understand English, it is also true that a number of them speak it with hesitation,

and do not feel "at home" when using it, even as most English speak French—if at all—with difficulty and haltingly. Certainly it makes for the popularity of the Library if a French-speaking borrower can ask questions and make known wants in his native tongue.

Of course, a French assistant should be as well educated, and have as good library training as one whose mother tongue is English. Here we have met a difficulty; we have not found it easy to get French assistants whose education and whose knowledge of books—even in French, let alone English—is up to the standard generally required. As far as we are aware, Library Schools in Canada do not give much help to the student especially interested in the French literature of Canada and of Europe.

As to our new "Bilingual Branch," concerning which there has been some publicity, it is not at all a new project. It is merely a new building for a branch in a district that has a large French population. The circulation shows about equal use of French and of English books. The assistants speak both languages. The arrangement of books on the shelves may be of interest. In the adult section French fiction, literature, and language are separate from English books, though on adjacent shelves; but the other classes—biography, history, geography, science, art, etc.—are arranged according to classification, English and French books side by side. In the children's department the French and English books are on different shelves.

Fort William, Ontario, Public Library

By MARY J. L. BLACK

Librarian

IN MANY respects the Fort William Public Library is like scores of other libraries in cities of twenty-five thousand. In appearance it is a typical "Carnegie Library", and in plan equally conventional. It was an inexpensive building, but the money was spent unusually wisely, so that now after twenty-two years the building and furniture stand almost as fresh as the day it was opened. Of course it has pillars and an entrance that occupies far too much room, but having passed through them, one enters a beautiful room that is almost beyond criticism, eighty-seven feet square and broken by very few partitions. It is a bright cheery room, and while the librarian may begrudge the lack of wall shelving, the reading public get great pleasure out of the big low windows, which are available on all sides.

From the charging desk in the center, supervision can be given to the entire floor unless the crowd is very great. One side is devoted to the children and young people, the latter having their distinct section in which is everything they need for their school work and enough besides to remove any too academic appearance. Here we have many lovely editions of the great novels and plays, and very successful bait have they proven to be to many a reader, old as well as young.

The general reading room is on the opposite side, and equally attractive. It is particularly well equipped with a cosmopolitan collection of periodicals and newspapers, the indices being close at hand for anyone wishing to use them.

In the lower story is a duplicate newspaper room, and smoking room, where chess and checkers may be played. The general experience with such rooms is not good, so one is glad to be able to report that with us, it has never been a problem. It is used con-

stantly by a group who probably would not otherwise come near the building, and particularly in these days of unemployment it has been a great boon. On this floor there is a small and not very attractive lecture hall, which is also used a great deal by all kinds of groups. Whenever possible, an effort is made to co-ordinate their activities with the direct library service that is available upstairs. This hall is also used for art exhibits which are held from time to time under the auspices of the library. A very definite result can already be seen in the cultural life of the community as fruit of this phase of the library's activity.

For the first fifteen years of the library's existence, the book collection was a thing of joy to everyone. It contained no dead material and it was very representative. This is no longer true for, like all libraries, we have suffered from lack of funds and we can no longer view our Science and Useful Arts sections with pride. The other departments have not suffered to the same extent and still can serve any ordinary student. Canadiana is grouped by itself and its extent is a matter of surprise to many. The local papers are kept permanently on file, and everything bearing on Thunder Bay History is preserved. To avoid appearing too self-satisfied, confession must be made to extremely unsatisfactory pamphlet, picture and clipping collections, as well as to various other lacks, only too apparent to the experienced eye.

Fort William sprawls for several miles along the river front and is divided into three very distinct residential areas. Various experiments have been tried to reach the people living at a distance. Collections of books have been placed in the schools, factories, hospitals and fire halls, and ultimately a completely equipped branch was opened in the west end. This has proven a very great success though it has added a

financial burden very difficult to carry. The improved service given showed beyond a doubt that deposit stations are of very little educational value unless there is a trained or thoroughly interested person in charge. The books may have been read, but the reading did not get anywhere.

We are no longer able to supply the schools with books, but there is a very happy relationship between the teachers and the Library and when we are in a position to have a teacher-librarian, her introduction will be welcomed by everyone.

However, it is not in the buildings or books or staff that our Library is unique, but rather in its peculiar relationship to the public; the public who show such a happy ownership of the Library and its equipment and who turn to it for solutions of their literary problems or problems far removed from ordinary library duties. This relationship developed by good luck rather than through any special planning. Our building was opened in 1912, in a period of great growth and prosperity. Houses were scarce and board poor, and the bright cheery Library with its flowers, books and pictures was adopted as "home" by many of these newcomers, and that relationship continues now even with their children.

There was another large group who early learned to turn to the Library in their special need, the new Canadians of non-English origin. The majority of these did very little reading, even in their own tongue let alone in English, but they too were homesick and, soon learning where they would get a sympathetic hearing to their problems, they also turned to the Library as home. Some of them ultimately became readers, many of their children are among our best readers, but primarily the Library served to interpret Canadian thought and institutions to a large number who might not otherwise have been touched at all. Our critics might say the problems these groups brought us did not come within the field of library

work, and that we might better have spent our time doing some of those many tasks which we know have been neglected. Perhaps so, but they have taught us the important lesson that in order to get the right book to the right person, it is even more necessary to know people than books.

This is a city Library, paid for by city taxes, but in so far as possible we have extended our services out to the surrounding district. Our book stock does not permit giving complete library service but many get books regularly, often by mail, and any call from any student always receives attention. We help them with their debates and speeches, plan programs for them and give them any reference service that can be done by mail, and rarely a mail comes but that there is not some rural problem, not always of a literary nature by any manner of means, but all indicating a need for social contact which can apparently only be given through a public library. The little country schools are so poor that they gladly take all our suitable discarded books, and the rest go out to Women's Institutes, mining camps, and to individuals who have no neighbors at all. The District Teacher's Institute has a small collection of books housed with us, and through it we have a more or less close contact with the rural schools, but even these teachers who own these books and need them have to be urged to use them. It is not surprising, therefore, that many of the country people are unconscious of their lack, and so they will continue to be until a properly financed and managed regional library is organized. This fact we try to keep constantly before our rural friends, and we hope that soon they will insist on a library service commensurate with their needs. When they get it no one will be more happy than the board and staff of the Fort William Public Library who have always recognized the interdependence of city and surrounding country and believe that in a so-called democratic country we all alike suffer, if anyone in the district is without at least a reasonable minimum library service.



Interior Of The Fort William Public Library

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1934

Editorial Forum

Value Of A National Library

FOR OVER a quarter of a century Canadian librarians have been urging the establishment of a national library. True, there is a Library of Parliament and a national archives, entirely separate from the Library of Parliament, at Ottawa, but since the Library of Parliament serves only the needs of Parliament and makes no attempt to serve the public it can only be classed as a legislative reference library.



Mr. Burpee, writing in this number, feels that Canada "needs a national library working in harmony with the two existing institutions, but filling its own field, a field which belongs neither to the national archives nor to the legislative library". He points out Canada's peculiarly isolated position and needs in this respect and gives as examples the attitude of other countries—such as Switzerland, Sweden, Mexico, Japan, South America, and Australia—in supporting national libraries.

In most countries a national library and a legislative library are maintained as separate and distinct institutions, but in Washington the Library of Congress combines the two functions. Under the guidance of Dr. Putnam this Library has come to be the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. First established for the use of Congress, it is now a public library national in scope and function, its purchases including material in every department of literature, freely accessible for reference, giving direct service to readers equivalent in volume to that of any American library, and serving Congress and the executive and scientific bureaus at Washington.

Its usefulness to other libraries the country over is indicated by the supply last year, to more than 5,000 subscribers, of standard cards of a value of over two million dollars. The wide use of the Union Catalog, the increase during the year in the requests by librarians for the loan of the unusual book—an inter-library loan service to over eight hundred libraries and other learned institutions, not to mention the extension of the service to libraries in Canada, England, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland—the recourse to special facilities for research by a thousand investigators, and the use of over fifty-one thousand volumes by blind readers, shows a few of the directions in which the Library of Congress has extended its services.

As Mr. Burpee says: "What has been done by the National Library at Washington for students all over the United States, might as readily be accomplished by a national library at Ottawa for the people of the Dominion". It is greatly to be hoped that, long before another quarter of a century has passed, Canadian authorities will see their way clear to, at least, make a start in the national library direction.

Leisure Time Activities

NOT ONLY has there been a rapid increase in the amount of time available to most people outside their working hours during the last few years, but also every indication points to a greater rather than a less amount of leisure for the average individual in the years ahead. Although the recent increase in leisure time affects a wide range of human interests and endeavors, it presents a special challenge to public and private agencies which have as their primary concern the providing of more abundant opportunities for people to use during their leisure hours.

The National Recreation Association, believing that additional information was needed in order to provide answers to questions which recreation agencies must answer before they can plan wisely for, recently undertook a brief, intensive study of free time activities, changes and interests. The findings of this survey are now published under the title *The Leisure Hours of 5,000 People*.¹

The three major objectives of the study were to determine: what people are doing in their free time, either occasionally or often; what changes have occurred in the use of their free time during the past year or so; and what they would really enjoy doing if the opportunity was afforded. The individual questionnaire method, in spite of its limitations, was adopted as the only practicable way of securing from a large number of people in a brief period data as to their free time activities and interests. In addition to using the questionnaire, personal interviews were held with a considerable number of individuals. Conferences were also held with many social workers, recreation leaders, personal directors and others who have had an unusual opportunity to observe and study recent trends in the recreational life of the groups with which they come in contact.

A total of 5,002 persons in twenty-nine cities of different types and sizes submitted replies and more than 80 per cent of the replies were from persons twenty-one years of age or older. A total of 126,442 (an average of twenty-five per individual) activities were reported as actively taken part in. The ten activities reported by the largest number of individuals include: reading newspapers and magazines; listening to the radio; attending the movies; visiting or entertaining others; reading books—fiction; auto riding for pleasure; swimming; writing letters; reading books—non-fiction; and conversation. The most common types of leisure time activity, based on the replies, are for the most part home activities, inexpensive, indoor, individual, quiet or passive.

¹ To be reviewed fully in a later number.

The outstanding facts revealed by this study show that the home is the center for a large and increasing percentage of activities; that the average number of activities taken part in outside the home is relatively small; that to a considerable degree leisure time activities at the present time is largely determined by low cost and availability, rather than by the real desires of people; and that the expressed desires of a large number of individuals can be realized only as opportunities are made available through community provision of them.

This survey has an obvious significance to all librarians and brings new facts and support to the library's own findings.

The Community Service Of Books

IN ITS ISSUE of January first *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* made the following analysis of the library situation under 1934 conditions:

"The chief question in 1934 will be whether, in face of present economic conditions, books can maintain this wider place that they have been called upon to fill in the past few months. If such influence is to be maintained in each city and town, there must be brought together in common cause all those who know and can direct the power of print and by their influence the library must be adequately maintained. *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* believes that every library program whether for state and university or for city and town, must be broad enough to win to its support all those within the sphere of its activity and influence for the more widely books become the loved personal possessions of every home, the more firmly entrenched do libraries become, and the more certain we can be that citizens will be in instant and vigorous public protest against any needless retrenchments that lead the library back to 'peace time' status."

The year's editorial program of *THE JOURNAL* was shaped to meet the need of these times and, as we finish six months of publication, we believe the pages show that this line of emphasis has been closely followed. Books must be maintained in the wider place of usefulness which it has been demonstrated that they can fill, and *THE JOURNAL* has endeavored "to dedicate its columns with renewed concentration to the *community service of books*." *JOURNAL* articles have emphasized the place of the library as a "community college," the chief local contact institution for those adults or youths who are extending their education through books; and contributors have pointed out ways in which, through practical experiment, the libraries are establishing themselves as chief mentors on the best use of leisure. There is no question but that the library is taking new leadership among all the book-using agencies of our communities.

Because new library needs have laid greater emphasis on the importance of receiving the current books promptly as published *THE JOURNAL* has developed the new department, "Advance Book Information," which has brought wide commendation. In this half year nearly 1,500 books have been given advance description in these columns and, as all publishers adjust their habits to libraries' needs, the completeness of this record can be still further assured.

Now again *THE JOURNAL*'s area of subscribers is extending, for the first time in three years, indicating that the tide of retrenchment is passing and the desire and value of fresh exchange of ideas is increasing.

An Urge To Read In A New Spirit

CASSIUS JACKSON KEYSER, Adrian Professor of Mathematics, Columbia University, has, in the Spring Number of *The American Scholar*, made a notable contribution to the subject of adult education in the library. Under the formidable title, "Mitigating the Tragedy of our Modern Culture," he shows the way to those who "keenly feel the pain of being told in their mature years, and of having to believe, that their conceptions of the essential natures and interrelations of space, time, matter, and mind are as grotesquely crude, inadequate, and false as those of a peasant, and who feel the anguish of finding themselves unable to understand the only literature that could set them right."

Possibly the reader may be reminded in certain respects of Lothrop Stoddard's pictured revolt of civilization against a world revealed by a science which it does not understand. Undoubtedly, the prophesy is being partially fulfilled,—but not in the world of ideas. The intelligent layman does not revolt against that which he finds either incomprehensible or incontrovertible; he seeks to adjust himself to their manifestations in the normal hope of a happier life. Of late years, both schools and libraries have made a conscious effort to aid him.

It is precisely aid of this kind of adjustment of which Professor Keyser writes. Upon the accepted thesis that science, particularly its mathematical phases, forms the basis of our modern culture, he destroys the hope that the layman can ever grasp its fundamentals. Its ideas hardly admit of anything like adequate expression in ordinary speech; its actual concepts have no word-imagery in common with the casual vocabulary. The result of attacking a technical work is the picture of frustration quoted above.

It would be hard to forgive Professor Keyser—himself, by token of this article, a great humanitarian—if he did not offer a solution, as he does. He believes that, even without grasping the concepts of science, the intelligent layman can, at least, get at its philosophy. Remarking that earlier scientists disdained any philosophical aspects of their findings and admitting that it still is not, strictly speaking, their business to assume the rôle of philosopher, he demonstrates by citing philosophical questions and the suggestive replies of contemporary scientists—Sir James Jeans, Sir Arthur Eddington, A. N. Whitehead, Max Planck, Hermann Weyl, and others—what an amazing vitality this new activity has.

Neither names nor works will be new to the alert reader, but Professor Keyser's approach will be. After clearing the ground, he presents them so happily that he creates an urge to read or reread in a new spirit. This essay—of perfect proportion—might well be reprinted as a "guide" to its field, but whether reprinted or not, it should be inwardly digested by all who seek—or seek to give—guidance.

—KARL BROWN

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—See also MUSIC LIBRARIES.

Library Books Reviewed

College Library Standards¹

IF AS SYDNEY MITCHELL states, "the literature of university libraries is a bit thin," the literature of college libraries is even thinner. There is little material available to serve as a guide in the administration of a college library. Miss McCrum has made a decided contribution in her study, prepared originally under the supervision of Professor Mitchell, Director of the School of Librarianship of the University of California. The author has been almost too modest in her selection of a title. The pamphlet is of value not only in presenting budgets but also in serving as an aid in the general administration of a college library. This publication is one that many librarians will want to keep within arm's reach.

Miss McCrum has in mind a college with about 1,000 students and most of her statistics are taken from the smaller colleges, rather than from universities. However, most of the principles she mentions are applicable to libraries of any size.

After the introduction and a preliminary section on the position and responsibilities of a college library, Miss McCrum considers in successive sections, book collection, staff, budget, catalog, faculty relations and building. Her statement on the joint responsibility of faculty and librarians for the development of the book collection is worth careful noting. In the selection of college library books, "faculty recommendations form the backbone of the book buying," but "there is no excuse for a library that fails to buy one of the notable books of the year simply because the department covering that branch of knowledge has happened not to list it for purchase."²

Under apportionment of funds, the author lists only two plans although others might have been mentioned. The first calls for an informal agreement between the library and the several departments, with the approval of the library committee. The second calls for an apportionment by the committee. It is difficult for the reviewer to see the wisdom of Miss McCrum's proposal that "the head of each department collects recommendations from members of his department, and submits them at some specified time in the year, usually about two months before school closes."³ If a new and valuable book in some field of knowledge is published in October, why

should the head of a department wait until April before submitting a request for the book to the librarian? Why should not requests be submitted as soon as the needs for certain books are ascertained?

If Miss McCrum's recommendations on library buildings had been followed in the past, many tragedies would have been avoided. "In all too few instances has the real purpose of the building, if it be a library, been allowed to govern the entire planning of the structure." The recommendation is made that the selection of an architect should be made "only after the architect has seen the tentative plans and has shown a willingness to compromise in matters of artistic success, in order to provide for library needs." Miss McCrum does not state where such an architect can be found. Most of us have not been especially successful in our search.

There are some subjects which are quite properly omitted if the exact title of the pamphlet be taken into consideration. In the hope that Miss McCrum may some time be persuaded to expand her pamphlet into a manual on the administration of college libraries, the following are some of the suggestions which might be considered.

The question of the disposal of unwanted gifts has perplexed many college librarians. What shall be done with unwanted donations: sermons which some alumnus wishes to bestow on his Alma Mater? What reply should be made to a prominent alumnus who insists that the library can use twenty-five copies of his wife's poems?

The author discusses the minimum size of the book collection but she does not tell us what should be the maximum size. Is it desirable to weed out the book collection? If so, how? Some of the older college libraries, with no graduate schools, might easily transfer to some research institution one half of their collections without much danger that any volume would ever be missed. Large collections reaching into hundreds of thousands of volumes for a small college of less than 1,000 students, with no graduate work, may be a hindrance to use instead of an advantage. This question is becoming acute in a number of our colleges.

Miss McCrum's pamphlet possesses no index, a defect which hinders its use as a manual. The title of the book is repeated at the top of both the even and odd numbered pages. If the chapter headings had been placed at the top of the odd numbered pages, it would have been easier to find material desired, without the necessity of referring continually to the table of contents.

These criticisms are purely minor. The publication is one that should be read over and over again by every college librarian and every member of

the library committee. Of special value is the introduction by Edgar F. Shannon, Chairman of the Library Committee and Head of the Department of English of Washington and Lee University. Not often have the needs for a well developed college library for the purposes of instruction been as well stated as in the following paragraph:

"The idea that the duty of the professor is to assign lessons and hear them recited upon is being discarded, nor is the professor now regarded as only an interesting lecturer upon some field of knowledge, whose notes are to be returned to him at the time of examination. Though both these methods have certain advantages, which may still be successfully used at times, the professor is becoming increasingly a stimulating suggester of ideas and topics, which the student may profitably pursue for himself. This conception of the art of college teaching demands from the professor more extensive knowledge and more intellectual enthusiasm, and requires from the student that he learn to educate himself—after all the only education worth while. Incidentally, it helps to solve the constant problem of how to secure from the mediocre student the best he can do and allow the better endowed to progress to his fullest capacity. To obtain satisfactory results it is not necessary to inaugurate any systematic plan, which may be difficult to introduce and expensive to operate, such as the "Honors Courses" at Swarthmore, the tutorial system at Harvard, or the preceptorial at Princeton. A department at any college may introduce it without blare of trumpets. But before much can be accomplished it is essential that the librarian and those who collaborate in providing the library with adequate equipment—the faculty committee, the president, and the board of trustees—be alert to the changed conditions in the library that will result."

—CHARLES H. BROWN,
Librarian, Iowa State College Library

Library Reading In The Primary Grades⁴

THE TERM "library reading" as used in this study is slightly confusing until it is translated into the more familiar phrase "free reading". The author has gathered the material from professional writings, courses of study, and a questionnaire answered by 254 teachers in public and private schools of varying types and in diverse communities.

A short historical sketch shows the development of reading from early

⁴ Boney, C. DeWitt. *A Study of Library Reading in the Primary Grades*. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University.

¹ McCrum, Blanche P. *An Estimate of Standards for a College Library, Planned for the use of Librarians when Presenting Budgets to Administrative Boards*. Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, 1933. 78 p.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 55-56.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 56.

Colonial days, through the period of a single reader which all must master, to the development of a wide variety of reading materials in the upper grades (classroom libraries) and coming finally to the present development of story hours and free reading in the primary grades.

From the three sources used for the material certain basic facts stand out. All three sources show a high percentage of agreement on the objectives of a program of library reading; namely "to develop strong motives for and permanent interest in reading" and "to develop rich and varied experience". The courses of study and the professional writings, the author states, give little help on the details of developing a library reading period, but certain conclusions may be drawn from the teachers' replies:

1. The library reading period and the story hour should occur daily in the first grade.
2. As the children acquire reading skills the frequency of the reading period diminishes, until it is used only once a week in the third grade.
3. That the younger children have more of a desire and a need to share their reading experiences with the other children than do the third grade children.
4. That the teacher should join in the reading experience to the extent of making it a happy one.
5. Remedial work should not be conducted during the library reading period. Faults should be noted by the teacher and corrected at a later time.

As to the reading materials the author makes a statement that has long been evident to librarians whose work brings them in close contact with the schools: "Twenty-one courses of study and seven professional publications recommend lists of their own making. Many of these are not as comprehensive as they should be and show evidences of hasty compilation. There is not a well known reading list included among the recommendations of courses of study. Furthermore, many of the school manuals do not refer teachers to the reading lists published by their local libraries."

The lists recommended by the author are all of them sources that libraries use constantly. The current sources such as the *Horn Book*, *Herald-Tribune "Books"*, and *Saturday Review of Literature* are suggested.

Because the program of library reading in the primary grades is new, Boards of Education have not yet realized the necessity of providing reading materials. The most frequently suggested sources for obtaining books are the home, the public library and materials made by the teacher and the children.

This study will be a help to those teachers and also librarians working in areas where the idea of "free reading" during school hours has not yet

been developed. To those already using this method to stimulate reading it will serve as a summing up of methods and results.

—MARY R. LUCAS,
Supervisor of Young People's Reading,
Providence, R. I., Public Library

Adventures With Books And Libraries¹

ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS AND LIBRARIES is a pupil's workbook by E. E. Lewis, Professor of Education, Ohio State University, the former superintendent of schools in Flint, Michigan, and Rockford, Illinois, and Goldie D. Lesser, Teacher of English, Crestview Junior High School, Columbus, Ohio. The authors state that the book is designed to aid the busy teacher in carrying out the real purpose of education—"to motivate the pupil to teach himself." Although the average student is required to use books constantly throughout his later school career, the majority receive no training. The workbook aims (1) to lead pupils to want to use books because of the pleasure and profit they gain from them, and (2) to enable them to find information for themselves with ease and satisfaction.

The sixteen units deal with the value of books, their care, and efficient use of all the printed parts, including pictures, maps, and charts; development of good methods of study and good reading habits; four units on the dictionary with exercises on its use for spelling, pronunciation, and interpreting definitions; the arrangement of books in a library and the use of the card catalog; the use of reference books, particularly encyclopedias, handbooks of up-to-date information, and *The Reader's Guide*.

The material is presented in psychologically sound fashion carefully laying necessary foundations for intelligent and appreciative use of books, and offering drill and information in the primary skills, habits, and knowledge necessary efficiently to find information and pleasure in the books of a library. Emphasis is rightly placed on principles and the development of attitudes and habits, stressing the importance of knowledge of the pattern of the printed parts of books and the best general habits of study and reading for comprehension.

Junior high school pupils using this workbook, under the direction of a well-informed teacher, should attain the desirable outcomes suggested by the authors. Among these are: The acquisition, through his own activities, of a permanent interest and enjoyment in using books (a) for finding information independently, (b) for solving problems, and (c) for pleasure; Greater appreciation of books and

other printed material in modern life; A feeling of respect for books and a desire to care for them properly; A fuller realization of the functions of various type of libraries and parts of libraries; The ability to judge quickly the value of a book for a given purpose and to do this with the aid of mechanical features; The ability to use dictionaries skillfully; Development of a word consciousness or interest in words; Improvement of habits of work by means of proper preparation, attitudes toward books and people, and definite suggestions on how to study; and Appreciation of the importance of reading with a purpose and of increased skill in speed and comprehension in reading.

In order to teach well from this book, the instructor must have a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of printed materials and the organization of libraries. Pupils will not be able to answer all the questions independently, so the teacher must supply information. No bibliographies for pupils or instructors are included, nor is there a list of sources consulted by the authors. Teachers who have had a college course in the use of the library or have access to a good course of study for teaching the use of books and libraries, should present the instruction without difficulty.

Librarians will find a workbook an economical means of training pupils in fundamental library techniques, although, short of frequent scheduling to the library of all pupils, as in the platoon library with the teacher-librarian in charge, it would be impossible to complete all units of this workbook. Aside from units on the classification and the catalog, the teacher who has taken the trouble to become informed in the techniques of using books and libraries is probably the more logical person to be chosen to direct the work of the pupils, as she is in a position better to integrate the material with the curriculum and can more closely supervise study.

There are inaccuracies in the book, although they are of less importance than the fact that the book develops an essentially true knowledge of principles. Such misstatements as: "000-099. General works: Books that tell what is in other books. For example, periodicals, newspapers, and encyclopedias." (p. 148); or, "The early volumes of *The Readers' Guide* were called *Pool's Index* . . . He summarized periodical literature up to 1900," are of little consequence, correct or incorrect, to pupils twelve to fourteen years old. The errors in regard to the catalog card, however, are not so easily overlooked. The examples are extremely unsatisfactory, reproducing neither the content nor the form of the actual catalog card. One Library of Congress card is correctly reproduced, but without call number, and the pupil is instructed to ask his librarian about any part of it he does not understand. It is to be hoped he will, in order that he not inherit the

¹Lewis, E. E. and Lesser, Goldie D. *Adventures With Books and Libraries*; learning how to enjoy books, how to study, and how to use dictionaries, encyclopedias, libraries, and other reference materials. American Book Company, c1934. 40¢. 192p.

misapprehension of the authors that "the publisher and the date of publication are often given", or that "a brief description of the contents of the book, its main idea or purpose, and the number of volumes is sometimes given" (p. 162). It is desirable that in future printings, photographs from a good catalog will be substituted for the present crude examples, with the explanation that the catalog card reproduces the title page of the book it represents.

—WILMA BENNETT

Librarian, La Porte, Ind., High School

One Year Of The Tennessee Valley Authority

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—HARRY C. BAUER,
Technical Librarian, Tennessee Valley
Authority

International Agricultural Economics Bibliography

A COMPILATION which promises to be a useful tool for reference librarians is the bibliography of agricultural economic literature by Dr. Sigmond von Frauendorfer, librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, which is being published currently in *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*, published by the German Ministry of Agriculture, beginning with Volume 17, No. 4.

It is an ambitious piece of work intended to include publications in all languages on such subjects as land settlement, agricultural credit, cooper-

ation, insurance, marketing, prices, taxation, land valuation, labor, agricultural bookkeeping, agricultural history, agricultural geography, legal questions connected with agriculture, agricultural education, and rural sociology. In addition to books, periodical articles are included which are original contributions, or which contain information of permanent interest to the economist or other interested expert. Information of an ephemeral nature, such as is contained in trade or crop reports is excluded. Texts of laws are included as they are readily accessible in official gazettes and other sources.

Titles are used as they appear on the publication, and in the original language in the case of German, English, French, Dutch, Italian, and Spanish. Titles in other languages are translated into German and enclosed in brackets unless they appear on the publication in another easily read language.

The form of entry is that used in the Library of the International Institute of Agriculture in which Anglo-American cataloging rules prevail. Thus official publications appear under the name of the country, followed by that of the issuing bureau or office. In the case of periodical articles the source is given with volume, number, pagination, and date. Abbreviations of names of periodicals are used as approved by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and the Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine. The bibliography begins with 1932 and supplements the material for that year supplied in the Bibliographische Umschau last published in Volume 17, no. 2 of *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*.

That there should be omissions of certain worth while books or articles or inclusion of less important publications which happen to have come to the attention of the compiler is inevitable. As the bibliography is the work of a human agent it contains inconsistencies which will be apparent to the user. Nevertheless, in its present form it is a valuable tool for the reference librarian in the field of agricultural economics.

—A. M. HANNAY,
Bibliographical and Reference Assistant,
Library, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

\$4,000. For Paris Library

AT A MEETING of the Executive Board Committee of the Carnegie Corporation, held on March 8, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That, from the balance available for appropriation, the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.) be, and hereby is, appropriated to the American Library Association toward support of the American Library in Paris, previously aided under Resolution B180."

The money has been sent to the American Library in Paris.

Drexel School Of Library Science

THE ALICE B. KROEGER Memorial Scholarship of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science has been awarded for the year 1934-35 to Miss Elizabeth Mayhew Cole, Hyattsville, Md., a graduate of Hood College. Miss Grace M. Dowling, Philadelphia, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College was named as alternate.

The Drexel Institute will again offer a six weeks' summer course in school library work, commencing July second. It will be conducted by Alice R. Brooks, assisted by Mae Parkinson Webb and a competent staff. The course, designed especially to help the teacher-librarian of the smaller high school, has also proved of value to teachers in connection with their own field. The prerequisite is a college degree or a teaching certificate.

University Of Illinois Library School

THE USE of public documents in libraries will be stressed in the library courses offered this summer by the University of Illinois. One course in United States Government Publications will be given by Professor Boyd of the Library School faculty, author of *United States Government Publications*; and one course in State and Municipal Publications will be given by Miss Black, reference librarian. Both courses are intended for librarians with one year of Library School training.

July Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

Years Are So Long. By Josephine Lawrence. Stokes.

Matador. By Marguerite Steen. Little.

Junior Literary Guild

Mike, the Cat (Primary Group). By

Creighton Peet. Loring & Mussey.

Vanishing Wilderness (Intermediate Group). By F. R. LaMonte and M. H. Welch. Liveright.

When the Stars Come Out (Older Girls). By Robert H. Baker. Viking.

The Ship Without a Crew (Older Boys). By Howard Pease. Doubleday.

Literary Guild

Stars Fell On Alabama. By Carl L. Carmer. Farrar and Rinehart.

Religious Book Club

The Idea of Perfection in Christian Theology. By R. Newton Flew. (June). Oxford Univ. Press.

Scientific Book Club

Exploring the Upper Atmosphere. By Dorothy M. Fisk. (June). Oxford Univ. Press.

In The Library World

Staff Arts And Crafts Exhibit

LIBRARIANS have been accused of possessing little creative ability. This is no doubt due to the fact that they are too enmeshed in routine work or too busy serving as custodians of the works of others to make any outstanding contribution in the field of music, art or literature. Yet Librarians have at their disposal, for inspiration, all the great books of the past and the worth while books of the present written on these subjects. That Librarians cannot create was somewhat disproved by the Staff Arts and Crafts Exhibit held recently at the San Francisco, California, Public Library.

The staff of the Library is organized like most large library staffs. One of the objects of the organization, besides the professional betterment of its members, is to encourage their cultural and artistic talents. Just how to do this was a problem until the Arts and Crafts Exhibit was decided upon.

Portraits, landscapes and still life paintings vied with fire screens, hammered copper work, and tapestries for first honors. Leathercraft, embroidery, weaving, jewelry and woodwork, all were to be seen in various outstanding articles, all maintaining a high standard of craftsmanship. There were a surprisingly large number of exhibits with almost every Library branch and department represented.

The Exhibit was opened to the staff at an informal tea at which practically the entire personnel of the library was present. Votes were cast,

by number only, for the favorite exhibit in each group, as the articles had been entered anonymously, thereby preserving the identity of the contributor and no doubt serving as a factor in the spontaneous, generous response of the staff—another characteristic typical of the self-effacing Librarian. The cash awards were taken from the staff fund. Sculpturing, wood blocking and etchings are some of the additional mediums promised for next year as already popular interest is demanding that the Staff Arts and Crafts Exhibit be an annual event.

—PAULINE ROY

Essay Contest Winners Announced

WINNERS of The New York Times Index essay contest, which was announced in the March 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, are as follows:

First Prize—Hazel Webster Byrnes, librarian, State Teachers College Library, Mayville, N. D. Essay entitled: "The Value of The New York Times Index for Research."

Second Prize—Mrs. Catharine J. Pierce, reference librarian, Swathmore College Library, Swathmore, Pa. Essay entitled: "The Value of The New York Times Index for Research."

Honorable Mention:

Catherine Nichol, librarian, North High School Library, Omaha, Neb. Essay entitled: "Keeping Abreast of the New Deal."

Keld J. Reynolds, librarian, Southern California Junior College Library, Arlington, Cal. Essay entitled: "Progress in Education."

Parent Teachers Support Library

FOLLOWING is a letter sent by the Oakland, California, Council of Parents and Teachers Association to the Oakland City Council:

"The Oakland Council of Parents and Teachers Associations numbering 350 in attendance, representing 71 P.T.A. units and 6,436 residents of this city personally interested in the social, educational and cultural opportunities for both children and adults, respectfully invites the attention of the City Council and City Manager:

"1. The Oakland Council of Parents and Teachers Associations heartily endorses the stand taken by both the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the California State Congress in the matter of recognizing the unprecedented use and usefulness of libraries in these critical times, their service to the child and the adult and the community at large, and urges your continued sympathy and understanding in the matter of adequate appropriations for the maintenance and the development of the public library system of Oakland.

"2. In the four years ending June 30, 1933, the depression years, there was a gain in book use in our library system of 834,859, or 64.6 per cent. The circulation of books for the first eight months of the current fiscal year is a further gain of more than 94,000 over the peak record of last year. Over 95,000 residents of Oakland regularly use this library system for educational, business, recreational and vocational purposes.

"3. The character of the use made of the library during this period is far more significant than its mere quantity, startling as that has become.

"4. National standards for library resources, service and support state that a minimum of \$1. per capita, with a library of one and one-half volumes per capita, should produce a book circulation of seven per capita. The Oakland Library with .12c less per capita than the accepted minimum, with 50 per cent less books than the stated normal, yet produces a circulation above the seven per capita to be achieved when these other factors are normal.

"5. We believe that the stabilizing effect of wide reading on social conditions is a consideration generally overlooked in appraising the worth of libraries, and that adequate library support is an investment in civilization.

"6. We respectfully urge your special consideration of the financial needs of the Oakland Library system as presented by the Board of Library Directors at the time of making up the City Budget and again express our appreciation of this important public institution in recent years."



The Staff Arts And Crafts Exhibit At The San Francisco Public Library. Portraits, Landscapes, Fire Screens, Hammered Copper Work, Leathercraft And Woodwork Proved The Creative Ability Of Librarians

Places To Lunch Or Dine At Montreal

English

AMERICAN COFFEE SHOP

1384 St. Catherine Street West
Luncheon, .40¢; dinner, .40¢; also a la carte.

BOWENS

1216 Peel Street & 1204 St. Catherine Street West
Popular prices. Special early luncheon, .35¢.

CHILDS

1224 Peel Street, 488 St. Catherine Street West and others. Popular prices.

COFFEE HOUSE

Union Avenue below Birks
Luncheon, .35¢; accommodation for large luncheons, .50¢ to .60¢ each.

CORONERS CAFETERIA

1205 Phillips Square
Popular prices.

DRURY'S

1082 Osborne Street
Excellent; especially for men; moderate prices.

EATON'S RESTAURANT

677 St. Catherine Street West
Excellent; .40¢ to \$1. specials.

EDINBURGH CAFÉ

1620 St. Catherine Street West
Luncheon, dinner, and tea. Luncheon, .30¢-.40¢.

EPICUREAN CLUB

1484 Sherbrooke Street West
Serves luncheon, dinner, and tea at moderate prices. Good home cooking.

HONEY DEW CAFETERIA

1510 St. Catherine Street West, 494 St. Catherine Street West, and others. Popular prices.

MORGAN'S RESTAURANT AND CAFETERIA

585 St. Catherine Street West
Economical prices; 30¢ plate luncheon in cafeteria; also a la carte.

MOUNT ROYAL COFFEE SHOP

Peel Street
Popular prices.

MURRAYS

640 and 962 St. Catherine Street West, and others
Popular prices. Breakfast, .30¢; tea, .25¢.

OGILVY'S RESTAURANT

1307 St. Catherine Street West
Excellent food; pleasant surroundings. Luncheon, .50¢; dinner, .50¢ and up.

QUEENS' DINING ROOM

700 Windsor Street
Moderate prices.

RITZ BAR

1228 Sherbrooke Street West
Prices reasonable. Luncheon, .60¢.

SCOTT'S RESTAURANT

1180 St. Catherine Street West
Accommodation for large parties.
Luncheon and dinner, .50¢ to .60¢.

THE STABLE

1562 Bishop Street
Luncheon, .60¢; tea, .50¢.

THE WEAVERS

2092 University Street
Light luncheon and tea. Moderate prices.

WINDSOR GRILL

Dominion Square
All prices.

WINDSOR STATION

Windsor Street
Various prices.

French

AUX DELICES

1196 St. Catherine Street West
Luncheon, .35¢ to .50¢; dinner, .50¢ to .75¢.

CAFÉ MARTIN

1521 Mountain Street
Luncheon, .75¢. Twenty-five in private dining room, \$1. per person in large parties.

CHEZ ERNEST

1500 Drummond Street
Luncheon, .75¢; dinner, \$1. Thirty-five in private dining room, .75¢ per person.

CHEZ MAURICE

1244 St. Catherine West
Dinner, dancing and floor show.

KERHULU AND ODLAU

1284 St. Denis Street
Moderate prices.

MADELON CAFÉ

1185 St. Catherine Street West
Moderate prices.

STIEN

505 Dorchester Street
Dinner, .50¢. Excellent.

VILLA MAURICE

1224 Stanley St.
Dinner, dancing and floor show.

German

KRAUSMANN'S

1197 Phillips Place
Luncheon, dinner, and floor show.
Moderate prices.

Italian

ROMA

1187 Osborne Street
Moderate prices.

Mexican

EL CHICO

1410 Metcalfe Street
Dinner and floor show. Mexican dishes a la carte. Moderate prices.

Russian

SAMOVAR

1422 Peel Street
Luncheon, tea, dinner, and floor show.
Various prices, .40¢ and up.

Library To Be Albert Memorial

AT THE request of King Leopold the proposal for a national monument to the late King Albert was altered, according to the *Herald-Tribune* of May 29. The monument now decided upon will be a great national library in Brussels.

National Library Being Remodeled

THE READING ROOMS of the French National Library, one of the richest documentary storehouses of the world, have reopened after the first reorganization in seventy years, according to the *New York Times* of May 20.

For many years the staff of the National Library has been faced with an ever-increasing problem of congestion. On the one hand the numbers of readers and of students, research workers and savants who come from the world over to study in the library have been steadily augmenting, and at the same time the quantities of books and printed matter arriving for deposit have been fast outrunning the storage possibilities. When he came into office three years ago Julian Cain, the librarian, undertook the plan of reorganization which is now being carried out. The solution found has been temporary, for it is admitted that the only permanent one will be a new building. The present building is being reorganized and enlarged, and at the same time one section of the library's services is being transferred to an annex at Versailles.

The first step has now been accomplished. One wing of the library building has been completely modernized. In this wing have been placed galleries with electric conveyors and elevators, telephones and catalogs allowing the rapid transmission of requests for books and their delivery, formerly carried out by pages who were obliged to walk kilometers in search for a book. In the main reading room additional space has been created by the removal of the catalogs, which have been placed in a well-lighted, spacious basement, where is also an information department much appreciated by foreign readers, with attendants speaking English and other languages. The administration and reception rooms have also been remodeled.

The next stage of reorganization will be the addition of several stories to the main storage part of the building. This work will be carried out throughout the rest of the year without interruption of the library's services.

Concerning Library School Training

RECOMMENDATIONS concerning library school training based upon a study made by the Committee on Study of Library School Training, A. L. A. Junior Members Round Table:

SCHOOL AS A WHOLE: That enrollment be planned to prevent an over supply of librarians. That directors obtain from alumni suggestions for improving the curriculum. That greater development of initiative in students be fostered. That much greater stress be placed upon broad principles of library work, with considerably less importance attached to technical details.

STUDENT REQUIREMENTS: Greater emphasis upon a broad cultural background embracing literature, history, sociology, psychology, and possibly some form of specialization; one month's (preferably more) experience; greater emphasis upon superior intellectual ability, and the qualities of adaptability, interest in people, books and current events, humor, accuracy and initiative, to be determined through personal interviews supplemented by recommendations of previous teachers and library employers.

FACULTY REQUIREMENTS: Varied experience and study to a greater degree, so that their teaching may be on a broader plane.

COURSES: That introductory "Cataloging and Classification" stress the broad principles, leaving the maximum of technical details to the more specialized courses; that "Reference" be developed to emphasize principles, and to allow more freedom of thought and action; that the stress laid on detail be greatly reduced in the "Bibliography" course; that "Administration" be developed so as to link all the courses in a unified whole. That more optional courses be offered, with a greater opportunity for specialization in business, university school, and special libraries; that the following courses, be optional: Children's Work, School Libraries, Bibliography, History of Books and Printing, Teaching the Use of Libraries, Story-Telling, Government Documents, Acquisition and Care of Ephemeral Material, and the second semester of Cataloging and Classification, Book Selection and Reference.

—HELEN T. ZEIGLER,
LOIS BAILEY,
MILDRED CLAPP CHAMBERLIN,
Chairman

Library School Training As Seen By Recent Graduates

Nearly three years ago, the younger members of the library profession organized an independent group. One of the foremost matters which led to its formation and held its members together as a homogenous unit, was the wholehearted feeling concerning the prevailing methods of library school training. As most of those concerned were recently graduated, they had

very clear and decided opinions on both sides of the subject. At the first meeting of the group at the American Library Association Convention in New Haven in 1931, much discussion took place with the result that a permanent committee was formed to undertake a broad impartial study of the whole matter.

The first year's study took the form of an informal correspondence with a great many young graduates—personal acquaintances of the members of the committee, suggestions from other members of the group, and all those whose attention was brought directly to the committee. Such contacts covered the following fifteen schools:

Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.
College of St. Catherine.
Columbia University.
Drexel Institute.
Emory University.
New Jersey College for Women.
Pratt Institute.
Simmons College.
Syracuse University.
University of California.
University of Illinois.
University of Michigan.
University of Washington.
University of Wisconsin.
Western Reserve University.

The results of this informal correspondence brought out several very definite facts. The comments showed recognition of present merits of library school training to be:

- A. The provision for an all around knowledge of library technique, recognized in filling positions.
- B. The opportunity for experience with actual library problems in practice work and for making valuable outside contacts through required attendance at library meetings, etc.
- C. The use of placement facilities not otherwise available.

The consensus of opinion showed the most obvious changes needed to be:

- A. More careful selection of students.
- B. A better proportion of time assignments for specific courses and a more flexible adjustment of the curriculum to the wider range of library activities.
- C. A recognition and development of favorable conditions for specialization in many fields.

The results of this first year's study were discussed in 1932 at the New Orleans Convention. Because of the very evident interest and dissatisfaction with prevailing conditions, it was voted by the group to continue the study on a much more inclusive basis. The study had shown that serious attention had been given the subject by a number of intelligent, thoughtful graduates. It was decided that additional opinions on a more inclusive scale should be obtained, however, before making concrete suggestions to the individual library schools, or to

the Association of American Library Schools, or the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship—the most effective outlets for any constructive changes which might be advocated.

A set of questions, designed to afford freedom of expression on definite points was sent to a selected list of graduates of 1928, 1930, 1931, and 1932. The majority were sent to the last two classes. Because of the obvious impossibility to circulate all graduates, the selection was based upon suggestions made by the director of each school, and by the officers of each class. Thus, an impartial selection was made leaning neither toward student, nor faculty opinion. At the same time through the cooperation of editors of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *A. L. A. Bulletin*, the questions appeared in their columns. Thus it reached all those professionally active.

Fine cooperation was received from library school directors. It emphasized the interest and willingness they had for adapting their curriculum to meet current needs.

The set of questions follows:

1. From your experience as a fellow student, what qualifications in education, training and temperament should library students possess for progressive class work? How should the aptitude of a prospective library school student be determined?
2. In your library school, what qualities in the faculty were most conspicuous, and in what way did their experience affect their teaching?
3. In what way could your library course be described for the relative stress laid upon broad principles, technical detail, the relation of details to library work as a whole, quality or quantity of work, development of initiative, or adherence to tradition?
4. How does question 3 apply to specific courses: Cataloging and Classification, Reference, Bibliography, Administration, Book Selection?
5. What courses were optional? Which ones do you consider were unnecessary?
6. Did your practice work satisfactorily supplement your library training?
7. In a questionnaire for library school directors on their development of library school training, what questions would you like to see included?

A brief summary of these replies showing the most typical reactions appeared in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* for July, 1933.¹ In summarizing them certain recommendations have been drawn up. It is hoped that these recommendations will help in some degree to produce a better understanding between directors and students, and develop a more practical school for future librarians.

¹"Merits and Weaknesses of Library School Training" as seen by recent graduates. *LIB. JOUR.* 58: 585-589, July 1933.

Pamphlet Problem In Libraries

LITERATURE in pamphlet form plays such an important part in the modern library, particularly the special library, that the question of preserving it has become a problem to many librarians. The methods of treatment are so many and varied, that it is a difficult task to decide which is the absolute best for any particular library.

Usually pamphlets are cataloged in approximately the same manner as books except that, in libraries where periodicals and their reprints are even more important than textbooks, sometimes a separate cabinet is provided. The pamphlets vary in size from small newspaper cuttings to large folios, and their accommodation is one of the first problems to be considered. In some libraries they are filed in large cabinets according to subjects and are guided by cards as in an ordinary card catalog. This method is not universally adopted owing to the constant expansion of the literature demanding new cabinets, which are expensive. Another method is that of keeping them in boxes, which is widely used as an alternative to the system just mentioned. Excellent boxes of various sizes are supplied for the purpose by several firms. The arrangement of the pamphlets in the boxes is the next consideration.

When a library possesses only a very small collection, they are often placed according to subject, in a box which is housed with the books on the same subject, the box as a whole, being treated as a book, but where a larger collection exists there is a great advantage in keeping the pamphlets together. One method of arranging the boxes is to number them, making certain numbers stand for certain subjects, and giving the pamphlet another number according to its position in the box. Another, is to label the box with the name of the subject, followed by numbers and letters if necessary, to further subdivide. Thus:

CARPENTRY. CARPENTRY. ETC.
1.A 1.B

These are very simple to understand and to operate, but are, perhaps, rather primitive, and probably the best method is to classify the pamphlets as if they were books. Any scheme may be used, but it would be advantageous to use the same system as employed for the books, if they are classified. The pamphlets are still stored in boxes, which are labelled in the identical manner, but space must be allowed for expansion. If the entries for books and reprints are mixed in the catalog, an indication of the fact that the article is in pamphlet form should be made, perhaps by placing the letter "P" before or after the classification number.

The pamphlets should be classified as minutely as possible, for a single article is much easier to place in the

schedule than a composite book, and if the *Classification Décimale* of the *Institute International de Bibliographie* is used, full use can be made of all the signs. The relationship sign is particularly useful and it can be used to separate the pamphlets when they are filed and, also, if a duplicate is received, the number can be reversed and a copy filed under each heading. After filing under the classification number the tracts can either be filed chronologically, or alphabetically according to authors and titles. The *Concilium Bibliographicum*, Zurich, cards follow the former method, but it is purely a matter of choice.

When the pamphlets are put into the boxes there is almost certain to be a proportion which is too large for the average size box, and these will have to be filed in folio boxes apart from the orthodox system. Once more the fact will have to be recorded in the catalog, perhaps by the addition of the letter "F" to the classification number.

Small typed labels are convenient to gum to the front of the boxes but, whatever method is used, the labels should be easily removable as constant expansion is inevitable. One excellent example, is to place at the top of the label the numbers included in the box, and underneath the subjects represented by the numbers, e.g.:

590-599

ZOOLOGY

Physiologic zoology.
Invertebrates.
Protozoa.
Mollusks. Etc.

Also it is quite reasonable to refer to other boxes, when a subject occurs in more than one place. For instance "Tea" appears in nine places in *Dewey's Relative Index* and, if references can be made on the boxes thus linking them up, much material, which otherwise might be overlooked, will be made available. Another system by which subjects may be linked up to a certain extent, is to place a plain sheet of paper under related subjects, giving author, title, and date, and referring to the actual pamphlet.

In some libraries, pamphlets are bound together to form a volume, either a collection of articles by the same author or on the same subject, but if they are minutely classified, this will not be possible, as naturally the sequence will be interrupted.

When pamphlets become obsolete they are sometimes discarded, particularly in libraries which suffer from the common complaint of lack of space, as pamphlet boxes take up a great deal of room and rapidly accumulate. Also, scientific knowledge progresses at such a speed that it is only the current articles that are of any use, having superseded previous publications. However, the latter may be required,

if only for reference or the historical point of view, and if discarding has to be resorted to, great care should be taken when so doing. A librarian cannot be expected to be an expert in every subject, and he can only weed out what his trained eye considers to be worthless.

A few scientific journals such as the *Transactions of the Optical Society* and the *Journal of Physiology* classify the papers contained in each part and place the classification number on the reprints. Furthermore, they issue thin sheets of paper bearing the classification number, author, title and other particulars, so that they may be cut up, pasted on cards, and filed like the *Concilium Bibliographicum* cards to form author and subject catalogs. This is a very helpful idea, and it is hoped that it will become more widely used.

It is immaterial which method is used for the filing and preservation of pamphlets, but it should be such that it will enable them to be expanded, filed and found easily. A classified system serving these ends is very suitable for the purpose and, if the books in the library are classified, confusion can be avoided by extending the same system to the pamphlets.

—JOHN L. THORNTON,
University College Library, London

Gift Of German Books

THE MARY REED Library of the University of Denver has just been presented with 2500 volumes of German books by Miss Louise Humburg. The collection was made by her father, Charles Humburg, who died recently. It comprises, for the most part, histories, geographies, bound periodicals, and numerous memoirs of such German notables as Ludendorff and Von Hindenburg. It was Mr. Humburg's wish that his fine library should be placed at the disposal of young students of Denver and Colorado.

Free

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS 1934 World's Fair posters and other literature, including descriptive folders, 16-page rotogravure tabloid, map of Fairgrounds, story about 1934 Fine Arts Exhibition, data on cost of seeing the Fair, a list of books about Chicago and the Fair, and other material, will be sent free to librarians upon request to Harold H. Laskey, 69 Bellevue Place, Chicago.

Free For Transportation

THE MINUTES of the Common Council of the City of New York 1784 to 1831, a set of nineteen volumes with an index in two volumes, are still available from the Municipal Reference Library, 2230 Municipal Building, New York, N. Y., for the cost of transportation. Any library interested in a set may communicate with Miss Rankin, librarian.

The Open Round Table

A Reply To Mr. Ditzion's Article¹

This Department is open for
discussion on all library affairs

IN THE course of the article, "Book Reviewing Media and The Book Review Digest", in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15, Mr. Ditzion raises several questions which invite reply.

The first comment suggested by his study is that he seems to have used *The Digest* as an instrument for a special research problem rather than for the purpose it is intended to serve—an aid to the evaluation of books for reading or library purchase. Finding that this instrument did not yield all the material he sought in the pursuit of his study he criticizes its "limitations." Again, it is plain that an annual cumulation of *The Digest*, with its more complete compilation, would have afforded a fairer basis for his analysis than the two six-months' cumulations which he chose to use.

Mr. Ditzion notes the absence from *The Digest* of certain reviews in specialized journals. If he had carried his investigation further, he would have discovered the reason for their absence. Surely his experience in a periodical department must have shown him that reviews in some of the more scholarly and specialized journals are noticeably late in appearing. A review which comes out a year after the publication of the book is still usable in *The Digest*, since we continue for at least one year collecting additional reviews for books already entered. These appear in the cumulated numbers of *The Digest*. Indeed, our practice of re-entering in the six months' or the annual cumulation some important books of the previous year makes it possible to cover a range of eighteen months or even two years of the book's review period. It is manifestly impossible, however, to keep this process up indefinitely. The re-entry of the book year after year would be confusing, costly and space-consuming, when it has passed the period of current interest and space belongs to new entrants.

An examination of some recent numbers of certain quarterlies on our list is revealing as to the relation of review date to date of the book's publication. *The American Journal of Psychology* for January, 1934, contains seven reviews of 1933 books, sixteen of 1932, twelve of 1931, and three of 1930. The issue for July, 1933, contains no reviews of 1933 books, twenty-two of 1932, eighteen of 1931, and fourteen of 1930. *The English Historical Review* for July, 1933 contains one review of a 1933 book, twenty-one of 1932, eleven of 1931, three of 1930, and three of 1929. The April, 1934, number includes among the books reviewed one published in 1927. *The*

American Historical Review for October, 1933, contains twenty-four reviews of 1933 books, forty-seven of 1932, and six of 1931. *The American Anthropologist* for January, 1933, contains fourteen reviews of 1932 books, ten of 1931, and two of 1930. No criticism of these valuable journals is implied. The figures are given simply to illustrate our point. It is regrettable, but unavoidable, that many reviews from such authoritative sources are not available for *The Digest*.

The reviewing of scientific books is, for *The Digest's* purposes, especially unsatisfactory. Several journals recommended for our list, and added some years ago, have yielded surprisingly little material, either because of the lateness of the reviews or the fact that they contain nothing adapted to quotation. General reviewing media like *The London Times Literary Supplement* or *The New York Times* provide a more fruitful source, especially for the type of scientific book that falls within the scope of *The Digest*, which has never claimed to cover fields of knowledge belonging wholly to the specialist.

One more point needs explaining. Since it is necessary to make some limitation of the number of books entered in *The Digest*, the line has been drawn to include only those books that have received at least two reviews. However, we have frequently given an entry in the A.L.A. Booklist the weight of a review and included the book on the strength of this reference and one review.

—MARION A. KNIGHT,
Editor, *Book Review Digest*

A Story Of Missing Chapters

IN 1908, Charles Scribner's Sons, published Arthur Train's *True Stories of Crime*. It carried thirteen chapters, as is well known to all librarians, then later, January 11, 1924, I picked up a copy of *True Stories of Celebrated Crimes*, and found it a copy of the above work bearing the imprint of McKinley Stone and Mackenzie, same copyright date by Scribner. But the later copy lacked these two chapters of the original work, Chapter five "Confidence Men Abroad," and Chapter eleven "Downfall of a Criminal Lawyer" (Abe Hummell). In going over my books, I came across this set, and wondered. So I wrote Scribner's, and received the following reply:

"We have your letter asking about the two editions of *True Stories of*

Crime, by Arthur Train. The book which has thirteen stories in it is the original trade edition. The one with eleven stories, belongs in a set of Mr. Train's books called 'District Attorneys Series'. In making up this set we found it necessary to omit two stories, because of the size of the book, and the low price of the set as it is sold."

So I am now passing on this small bit of information for the benefit of others.

—G. E. WIRE

Combined Book Exhibit

WE ARE planning a very attractive Combined Book Exhibit for the Montreal Conference. It has been organized somewhat along the lines of that of last year, but it will include only the recent books of about twenty-five leading publishers. The arrangement will be an orderly one—by Dewey Decimal classification, of course.

Two special exhibits, as follows, will be at the Combined Book Exhibit: (1) A painstakingly accurate model of H. M. S. "Bounty" constructed by Commander E. C. Tufnell of the Royal Navy from ancient Admiralty records, recently acquired from England by Little, Brown, publishers of *Muliny on the Bounty* by Charles Nordhoff and James N. Hall; and (2) In connection with *Work of Art* by Sinclair Lewis, an unusual exhibit of how an author actually works, prepared by Doubleday, Doran.

—THOMAS J. McLAUGHLIN,
The Bookmobile

Please, Send In Quotations

LITTLE, BROWN & Company, publishers of *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*, are planning to publish a new edition, the Eleventh, completely revised and enlarged, in 1936. Few books in this country have attained the reputation or sales which this book has enjoyed for more than 75 years, and no other book of reference with the exception of *Webster's Dictionary* has continued to hold first place in its field for so long. Librarians who wish to suggest the inclusion of a favorite quotation are invited by the publishers to write to: Editor, *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations*, Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

COPIES OF the list, "Scholarships, Fellowships and Loan Funds Open to Librarians," is obtainable from the American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

¹ Ditzion, Sidney. "Book Reviewing Media and The Book Review Digest." LIB. JOUR. 59:425-426. May 15, 1934.

Among Librarians

Necrology

DOROTHY S. SLOCUM, Drexel '29, librarian of the Utica Free Academy, Utica, N. Y., died early in May, 1934.

Appointments

ANITA ANNAND, Western Reserve '33, is assistant children's librarian in the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

ANN ARONOVITZ, Western Reserve '33, is assistant children's librarian in the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

GRACE M. ATHERTON, Wisconsin '33, was appointed an assistant at the Janesville, Wis., Public Library, on March 24.

HELEN BEETHAM, Simmons '33, has been appointed librarian of the Lesley School in Cambridge, Mass., for the year 1934-35.

KATHERINE BUHRMAN, Illinois '29, has recently been appointed reference assistant at the Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

BEATRICE M. CHACE, Simmons '34, has accepted the position of librarian of the High School at Hudson, New York.

ADELINE COOKE, Wisconsin '23, has been engaged to teach in the summer session of the University of Washington Library School, Seattle; her classes include Cataloging and Classifications for the beginners in the courses for high school teachers, and Administration of School Libraries for the second term group.

MILDRED H. CREW, Wisconsin '29, has accepted a permanent position on the staff at A. L. A. Headquarters, her assignment being in the Book Selection Department.

MARGARET DAILEY, Drexel '32, is librarian of the Ambler, Pa., Public Library.

MARY DISBROW, Wisconsin '31, has returned to her position on the staff of the Omaha Public Library, following a leave of absence since last summer, due to budget reductions.

RUDY EGBERT, Washington '31, is now assistant cataloger in the University of Washington Library.

ISABELLE W. ENTRIKIN, Drexel '30, was appointed librarian of the Upper Darby Free Public Library, Upper Darby, Pa., last March.

ELIZABETH FISHER, Drexel '30, is now assistant librarian in the Southwestern College Library, Memphis, Tenn.

ELINOR JEAN FRANCIS, Wisconsin '33, was recently elected librarian of the Red Oak, Iowa, Public Library.

MRS. PEGGY HUDSON GASKINS, Riverside '26, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Oroville, Calif., Public Library.

JEWEL C. HARDKOPF, Wisconsin '33, has joined the staff at A. L. A. Headquarters, and is working in the Membership Department.

KATHLEEN HEADRICK, Riverside '33, assistant librarian of the Oroville, Calif., Public Library, was married to William B. Mumper on March 3, 1934. Mr. and Mrs. Mumper are now living in Sacramento.

PEARL J. HELLER, Wisconsin '33, has been appointed librarian of the Peckham Junior High School, Milwaukee, Wis.

DOROTHY IDE, Riverside '33, an assistant in the Riverside, Calif., Public Library, was married to Robert S. Clark. Their home is at 3130 Hamilton Way, Los Angeles.

HELEN JANSKY, Wisconsin '33, was elected assistant in charge of the young people's or high school room, at the Kewanee, Ill., Public Library. Her work, which is chiefly reference, began on March 26.

MARY BENN JOHNSON, Drexel '31, is cataloging the library of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELENA LUKENS, Wisconsin '28, accepted the position of librarian of the Frederic Cook Morehouse Memorial Library, Milwaukee, on February 12. She had previously organized the library established in memory of the editor of *The Living Church* and founder of the Morehouse Publishing Company.

ELIZABETH C. MADDEN, Simmons '29, formerly connected with the American Library in Paris, has recently accepted a position with St. Anthony's Guild, her work including cataloging, translation and foreign correspondence.

ALICE E. MORRIS, Simmons '34, has accepted the position of librarian of a private school in Shanghai, China.

MILDRED OLESON, Washington '29, has been appointed acting librarian in the Ellenburg, Wash., Public Library.

MARIAN HARTMAN PENTZ (Mrs. Mervin Pentz), Drexel '31, is assistant in the Catalog Department of Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH, Drexel '27, has been appointed readers' adviser of the State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARLES E. RUSH, associate librarian, Yale University Library, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees, Connecticut College for Women, to fill the unexpired term of the late George S. Palmer. His term will end July 1, 1938.

HILDEGARDE SIMPSON, Drexel '29, is now librarian of the United States Veterans' Hospital, Sheridan, Wyo.

MAMIE SLEETER, Western Reserve '33, is remaking the catalog of the Nichols Library, Napierville, Illinois. It was damaged, due to fire in the library.

ELLEN THEURER, Michigan '32, has been promoted from senior assistant in the Circulation Department to assistant in charge of the corridor desk, University of Michigan Library.

MARGARET THOMAS, Emory '32, has been appointed cataloger of the Walker County Library, Jasper, Alabama.

VIRGINIA TIBBALS, Michigan '27, who has been assisting in the Dental Library Demonstration at the University of Michigan, has returned to her former position as General Service assistant in the University of Michigan Library.

MARJORIE TROTTER, Simmons '29, has been appointed to organize the library of the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond, Va.

ELEANOR B. WALZ, Michigan '32, has been appointed librarian of the High School at Pontiac, Mich.

EUGENE WILLING, Michigan '32, who was an assistant in the Library of the Catholic University of America last year, is now librarian of St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.

RUTH J. WILSEY, Riverside '30, until recently assistant librarian of the Ontario, Calif., Public Library, was married on March 16 to Richard H. McLeRoy. Their address is 2664 Main St., Riverside, Calif.

MARIE YOUNG, Western Reserve '31, is an assistant at the E. 131 St. Branch of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.

Marriages

MARY F. ABELE, Michigan '30, was married to James N. Teets at Saginaw, Mich., on September 30, 1933. They are now living at Sandusky, Ohio.

PHOEBE BONE, Michigan '30, and Major Townsend Bell were married at Crowley, La., on August 12, 1933. They are now living at Beaumont, Texas.

MARY M. BOYLES, Riverside '33 and Red Suverkrup were married in November, 1933. They reside at 4681 Marmion Way, Riverside, Calif.

AGATHA DEAYER, Emory '29 and James Thomas Bradley were married in October, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are living at Bay Minette, Alabama.

EUGENIA DOUGHTIE, Emory '33, and James Knight Jones were married in October 1933. They are living in Columbus, Ga.

KATHERINE A. DOYLE was married on May 5 to Jackson E. Towne. Mrs. Towne has been periodical librarian at the University of Illinois. Mr. Towne is librarian of Michigan State

College. They will reside at the Dean Apartments, 427 Grove Street, East Lansing, Mich.

LILLIAN GREGG, Western Reserve '29, was married to Mr. Paul S. Moore, on Monday, May 14, in Buffalo, N. Y.

NELLIE BURTON HARD, Emory '30, was married to Robert Leighton Bateman in December, 1933.

ROBERTA KIRKSEY HAYS, Emory '29 and Thomas Lowndes of Atlanta, Ga., were married in December, 1933.

ELINOR R. HOLLIS, Wisconsin '33, was married on July 3, 1933 to Anthony H. G. Field. Their address is 3 Brookline St., Needham, Mass.

RAY KNIGHT, Emory '30, and George Colquitt Dean were married in February, 1934. They are living in College Park, Ga.

IRENE LYNN, Emory '33, and W. E. Mustard were married in December, 1933, and are living in Mechanicsburg, Va.

RUTH A. McFADDEN, Columbia '30, is now Mrs. Stanley Colona and is living in Penns Grove, N. J.

LUCY MILLENDER, Emory '30, was married recently to Edwin Bjorkman of Asheville, N. C.

LUCILLE OLDHAM, Michigan '33 and Jack D. Hogan were married September 9, 1933. They reside at 1008 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

VELMA ROBINSON, Western Reserve '31, is now Mrs. C. Dana Lamb.

FRANCES SACKETT, Michigan '30 was married to Walter Patton last year.

LEONILDA I. SANSONE, Columbia '28, was married to Frank Gervasi on December 23, 1933.

RUTH K. SPRINGLE, Riverside '33, an assistant in the El Centro, Calif., Public Library, was married to George R. Handshy on March 22, 1934. Mr. and Mrs. Handshy reside at 50 West 5th St., Watsonville, Calif.

MARGARET TRAVIS, Michigan '31, was married to Harold Armstrong in June 1933. They are now living at Highland, Mich.

ESTHER WACKER, Michigan '30 and Sidney B. Berger were married February 24, 1934. They live at Palmetto Hotel, Detroit.

MARY BELLE WHITTEN, Michigan '32 and Ernest Espelie, Michigan '32, were married on September 11, 1933. They are now living at 416 South Fifth Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Columbia Honors Library Veteran

FREDERIC W. ERB, who will retire on July 1 after fifty years of service in the Columbia University Library, was honored recently at a ceremony in the library at which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, presented him with a book of more than 100 letters of appreciation from university trustees, faculty and

staff members. Mr. Erb, who has been supervisor of the loan division and assistant librarian for twenty-nine years, received a silver coffee service. The book, bound in blue levant leather and hand tooled in gold, includes letters from Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; James Thayer Gerald, librarian of Princeton University; Frederic C. Hicks, librarian of Yale Law School, and many others prominent in education.

Hungarian Government Decorates Librarian

THE HUNGARIAN Red Cross Medal of Merit was conferred on Miss Augusta Markowitz, librarian of the



Augusta Markowitz

Woodstock Branch of the New York Public Library, by His Serene Highness, the Regent of Hungary, through Mr. George de Ghika, Royal Hungarian Consul General, on May 25 at a reception held at the Hungarian-American Society in the R-K-O Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. This is the first time such an honor has been paid a librarian.

The decoration was presented, in general, for keeping alive the interest in the development of Hungarian culture among the Hungarian-Americans, in particular; for introducing Hungarian books into the New York Public Library during her apprenticeship some thirty years ago; for interesting the late Count Apponyi, then Minister of Culture and Public Education, in presenting to the Library a well-rounded collection of 1300 volumes which was followed within a year by another collection, but smaller; and for continuing the work (despite her regular work as branch librarian) and spreading the interest among librarians throughout the country in communities where Hungarians reside.

The medal hangs from a white ribbon, bordered with red and green. The face shows a double white cross, with a red cross in the center of the lower white cross and a gold cross in the center of the upper cross, all set on a background of green enamel.

When Miss Markowitz started her work in the New York Public Library in 1905 there were no Hungarian books in the Public Library. She convinced the library authorities that a real need existed for Hungarian books and brought together a small collection of ninety volumes picked up in the cellar of a local foreign banking establishment. The turnover proved to be satisfactory and the Hungarian authorities in Budapest were appealed to. A first collection of 1300 volumes were shipped to the Library, followed later by a smaller collection. Since then the collection has steadily increased and today the Public Library possesses—besides the large reference collection—7200 volumes for circulation at the four Hungarian Branch Libraries. A list of classified and annotated titles of new Hungarian publications is sent out periodically by Miss Markowitz to interested librarians throughout the country.

Yale Promotes Ten Staff Members

THROUGH the recent action of the Yale Corporation, the Yale University Library announces the promotion of the following ten members of the library staff, to whom has been awarded the new title of "Research Assistant in Bibliography" with faculty rank of Instructor. The vote as recorded is a pleasing recognition of the scholarly character of service rendered:

Grace P. Fuller, Serial Reviser; Emily Hardy Hall, Supervisor of the Rare Book Room; Mrs. Dorothy Flower Livingston, Catalog Reviser; Leon Nemoy, Cataloger; Eva Judd O'Meara, Librarian of the School of Music; R. Malcolm Sills, Senior Assistant in the Accessions Division; Elizabeth Strout, Catalog Reviser; Gilbert M. Troxell, Senior Assistant in the Rare Book Room and Curator of the Yale Collection of American Literature; Eleanor S. Upton, Senior Cataloger; Donald Goddard Wing, Assistant Reference Librarian.

The Yale Library staff now includes a total of thirty-nine persons who hold faculty rank, sixteen of whom are Professors, four Associate Professors, eight Assistant Professors, and eleven Instructors. Among these are seventeen Keepers, Curators, or Associate Curators, all of whom give the Library their active service in specific fields in addition to their work of instruction in the University. Twenty of the total are engaged upon full-time library duty, and five of these are connected with school and departmental libraries. The entire list of thirty-nine, however, does not include several honorary Curators and part time assistants to Keepers.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between July 15 And July 31, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts
Bi: Biography
Bu: Business

Dr: Drama
Ec: Economics
Hi: History

Mu: Music
Po: Poetry
Re: Religion

Sc: Science
Sp: Sports
Tr: Travel

Non-Fiction

Bauer, Catherine
MODERN HOUSING

A complete and authoritative book on modern housing. With the aid of the Carnegie Corporation, the author studied the finest examples of European housing in the light of their application to the United States. Photographic illustrations. Market: Architects, town planners, intelligent general readers, libraries. Houghton, \$5. (7/16/34)

Blakey, Gladys C. **Ec**
A HISTORY OF TAXATION IN MINNESOTA

Market: Economists, students of taxation. Univ. of Minn. Press, \$1(?). (7/30/34)

Coleman, Algernon
YEARBOOK OF MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHING

A study of current methodology, research, and present status of modern language teaching in American schools and universities. Market: Educators, teachers of modern languages. Univ. of Chic. Press, \$2.75. (7/31/34)

Copeland, Royal S., M.D.
DR. COPELAND'S HOME MEDICAL BOOK

Expert advice, given in simple language, which tells how to relieve pain and what to do to prevent or to cure the many ailments which are liable to invade every home. Illustrated. The author was formerly Health Commissioner in New York City. Winston, \$2.95. (7/15/34)

Frischauer, Paul **Bi**
PRINCE EUGENE: A MAN AND A HUNDRED YEARS OF HISTORY

A biography of a great eighteenth century figure—Prince Eugene of Savoy, grand-nephew of Cardinal Mazarin, reputed son of Louis XIV, outstanding military genius, and friend and ally of the Duke of Marlborough. Market: Biography readers, students of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, libraries. Morrow, \$4. (7/18/34)

Gettys, Luella
THE LAW OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

By a research assistant in the Department of Political Science, University of Chicago. Market: Those interested in political science, social science, law and public questions. Univ. of Chic. Press, \$3. (7/31/34)

Goldberg, Isaac **Bi**
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS

The life and loves of the famous courtesan, Lola Montez. Author of *Tin Pan Alley*, etc. John Day, \$2.50. (7/19/34)

Henri, Ernst
HITLER OVER EUROPE?

A well-known international journalist discusses the basis, origin and destiny of the Nazi Party. His analysis offers a grave and powerful warning to the entire civil-

ized world. Market: General public interested in Hitlerism and in international politics. Simon & Schuster, \$1.50(?). (7/25/34)

Hirsch, Edwin, M.D.
THE POWER TO LOVE

A doctor writes frankly and simply for laymen on the proper functioning of the sexual instinct and how it may be attained. Illustrated. Market: The sex book field—especially men. Knopf, \$4. (7/23/34)

Lasker, Edward
GO; AND GO-MOKU

A simple explanation of the rules, moves, tactics, variations and scoring of an ancient Oriental game which is rapidly becoming known in the United States. Illustrated. Knopf, \$2. (7/30/34)

Lattimore, Eleanor Holgate **Tr**
TURKISTAN REUNION

A first-hand account of a journey from Peking through Chinese Turkestan to India, the first ever made alone by a white woman. Illustrated. Market: Travel and adventure readers. John Day, \$2.50. (7/12/34)

Lenoir, Cecil de **Bi**
THE HUNDRETH MAN

A modern De Quincey. The confessions of a drug addict who managed a great comeback. Kendall, \$3. (7/16/34)

McLeish, Alexander **Re**
JESUS CHRIST AND WORLD EVANGELIZATION: MISSIONARY PRINCIPLES, CHRIST'S OR OURS

An attempt to get back to the Bible and to let it explain itself. A reexamination of Christ's teachings. Market: All people with religious and missionary interests. Winston, \$1.50. (7/1/34)

Mauduit, Vicomte de
THE VICOMTE IN THE KITCHEN

A witty, anecdotal book on good cookery all over the world, containing many unusual recipes, advice and instruction on the preparation of foods, care of wines, and planning of menus by season and occasion. Covici, Friede, \$2.50. (7/17/34)

Miller, Max **Bi**
THE SECOND HOUSE FROM THE CORNER

The author of *I Cover the Waterfront*, *He Went Away for a While* and *The Beginning of a Mortal* now tells of a new phase of his life—that of becoming a householder and a married man. Market: Readers of his previous books, those who like to read about the small incidents of everyday life, libraries. Dutton, \$2.50. (7/16/34)

Murray, Merrill G. and others **Ec**
A PROGRAM OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF FOR THE U. S.

Presents a suggested program involving a long-period plan for meeting future de-

pressions with a combination of unemployment insurance based on merit, and relief based on need. Market: All people interested in unemployment relief, libraries. Univ. of Minn. Press, \$2. (7/15/34)

Rak, Mary Kidder **Bi**
A COWMAN'S WIFE

The wife of an Arizona rancher tells of her life which was full of hardships and difficult and adventurous experiences, but which failed to rob her of her spontaneity and zest for living. Illustrated. Houghton, \$3. (7/30/34)

Reed, Douglas
THE BURNING OF THE REICHSTAG

The complete story of the most important cause célèbre of our times. The author, assistant Berlin correspondent of the *London Times*, was the first foreigner to enter the burning Reichstag behind General Goering. He attended every session of the Leipzig Trial. Market: All interested in foreign politics, lawyers, libraries. Covici, Friede, \$3. (7/31/34)

Richmond, Winifred V.
AN INTRODUCTION TO SEX EDUCATION
A clear, authoritative presentation of current knowledge on the subject of sex, written for the average person. Author of *The Adolescent Boy*, etc. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (7/23/34)

Sharman, Lyon **Bi**
SUN YAT-SEN

A biography of the late Sun Yat-Sen, great Chinese statesman, that is based on much new material. Frontispiece. Market: Readers interested in the Orient and international relations, libraries. John Day, \$4. (7/19/34)

Tomas, Mariano **Bi**
THE LIFE AND MISADVENTURES OF MIGUEL DE CERVANTES

A vivid and definitive biography of Cervantes by a prominent Spanish writer. Illustrated. Translated by Warre B. Wells. Market: Biography readers, libraries. Houghton, \$3. (7/16/34)

Fiction

Abdullah, Achmed
NEVER WITHOUT YOU

The love of Victoria, a girl of the German nobility, and Hugh Grey, her American music teacher, was strong enough to withstand many obstacles—a growing nationalism, a stubborn caste system, and, finally, the World War. Serialized in *Cornopolian* under title *Her Royal Highness*. Market: Romantic fiction readers. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (7/16/34)

Appel, Benjamin
BRAIN GUY

A story of the New York underworld and of the rise to power of the "brain guy" Bill Trent. Market: Fiction readers who like Dashiell Hammett and James Cain. Knopf, \$2.50. (7/16/34)

Berkeley, Anthony
MR. PIDGEON'S ISLAND

Mr. Pidgeon stranded his yachting guests, including the detective Roger Sheringham, on his privately-owned desert island. Then, as a practical joke, he announced that one of them was a murderer and sat back to study their reactions. But he didn't know that there was actually a murderer in the crowd! Crime Club selection for July. Doubleday, \$2. (7/11/34)

Bickel, Mary D.
BRASSBOUND

A dramatic story of the trial of Linda Stuart for the murder of the man to whom she had been engaged for ten years. This novel was the winner of the first prize in the *Liberty* competition for the best first novel. Market: Fiction readers who liked *Before the Fact*, *The Bellamy Trial*, etc. Coward-McCann, \$2. (7/34)

Browne, Douglas G.
PLAN XVI

A Crime Club mystery in which a group of demobilized soldiers after the Armistice planned a great crime machine and were finally thwarted by Scotland Yard. Author of *The Dead Don't Bite*. Market: Mystery fans. Doubleday, \$2. (7/25/34)

Carfrae, Elizabeth
LIFE'S LIKE THAT

A new romance by the author of *The Radiant Years* and *This Thing Called Love*. Market: Light fiction readers. Putnam, \$2(?). (7/15/34)

Cloud, Yvonne
MEDITERRANEAN BLUES

A witty and highly diverting story about Josephine and her lovers on the intoxicating shores of the Mediterranean. Market: Those who like sophisticated modern stories. Vanguard, \$2. (7/20/34)

Cole, G. D. H. and Margaret
DEATH IN THE QUARRY

A further case in the career of Superintendent Wilson of Scotland Yard which concerns the curious affair of the man who was killed by a blasting charge fired, apparently by accident, from the quarry office. A Crime Club mystery. Doubleday, \$2. (7/25/34)

Coolidge, Dane
SILVER HAT

Western romance and adventure in this story of Silver Hat, a white man and a scout who had been brought up by the Navajo Indians. Market: Readers of Western thrillers. Dutton, \$2. (7/20/34)

Darbyshire, Shirley
SOMETHING HUMAN

Through odd circumstances John Linden, the blind beggar of Combe Regis, amazingly found himself the possessor of wealth, a London house, and, most precious of all, his sight. Market: Light fiction readers. Putnam, \$2(?). (7/27/34)

Footner, Hulbert
DANGEROUS CARGO

Horace Laghet was greatly hated for being so enormously wealthy when hard times were at their hardest. Despite precautions taken after receiving a threatening letter, the millionaire was gruesomely murdered. Market: Detective story fans. Harper, \$2(?). (7/18/34)

Gribble, Leonard R.
THE SECRET OF TANGLES

A wireless call from Scotland Yard for information concerning a maroon-colored car led to a lonely house, a dead man, and the beginning of an ingenious crime. Market: Mystery story readers. Lippincott, \$2. (7/26/34)

Herbert, A. P.
HOLY DEADLOCK

The amazing and ludicrous adventures to which two people must submit themselves in order to obtain a divorce in England. Author of *The Water Gipsies*. Market: Distinguished fiction audience, libraries. Doubleday, \$2.50. (7/25/34)

Jacob, Naomi
FOUR GENERATIONS

This novel which tells, with humor and insight, of the breaking away of the younger generation from the older is laid against a romantic background of the great art and antique dealers of London and Italy. Market: Those who like a good story, readers of better fiction, libraries. Macmillan, \$2.50. (7/17/34)

Lennon, Thomas
THE LAUGHING JOURNEY

A modern Irish fantasy about Irish rebellion, fist-fights, beer bottles and many other characteristics of the Celtic nation. Market: Anyone who enjoys the modern Irish school of writers. John Day, \$2. (7/12/34)

MacDonald, William Clot
THE SINGING SCORPION

An exciting Western adventure yarn chronicling the further exploits of the famous cowboy trio, the Three Mesquiteers. Author of *Rustlers' Paradise*, etc. Market: Western story fans. Covici, Friede, \$2. (7/17/34)

Orczy, Baroness
SPY OF NAPOLEON

A tale of action, intrigue, danger and devotion by the author of the *Scarlet Pimpernel* stories. Market: Readers of romance and adventure. Putnam, \$2(?). (7/15/34)

Phillipotts, Eden
THE OLDEST INHABITANT

An amusing novel about the oldest inhabitant of a little Devonshire village who satisfactorily helped Providence arrange the lives of nine people. Author of *Mr. Digweed* and *Mr. Lumb*, etc. Market: Phillipotts following, those who like quiet, amusing novels of English country life. Macmillan, \$2. (7/31/34)

Pocock, Guy
DESIGN FOR A STAIRCASE

A fire on the first floor of a London apartment house succeeded in breaking up the icy isolation which had existed between the eight families despite the fact that they were all obliged to use a common staircase. Market: Readers of better fiction, libraries. Dutton, \$2.50. (7/16/34)

Pollock, Channing
SYNTHETIC GENTLEMAN

Barry Gilbert, unemployed actor and tramp, found himself thrust by accident into another man's shoes, temporary wealth, love, mystery and adventure. Serialized in *American Magazine*. Market: Readers of romantic fiction and adventure. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (7/16/34)

Punshon, E. R.
TRUTH CAME OUT

A murder mystery which begins with the theft of some prussic acid from the office of a famous London physician. Author of *Genius in Murder*. Market: Mystery fans. Houghton, \$2. (7/16/34)

Riddell, Florence
MISTY PATHWAY

A romance laid in London and amid the tropical beauty of Kenya Colony, Africa. Author of *Dream Island*, etc. Market: Author's following, romance readers. Lippincott, \$2. (7/26/34)

Rouse, A. H. D.
GODS, HEROES AND MEN OF ANCIENT GREECE

The familiar stories of Greek mythology told as parts of a connected whole—the rise and fall of the Olympian Empire—by a scholar, wit and humorist. Market: All who enjoy Greek mythology, young and old, libraries. Dutton, \$3. (7/18/34)

Sieveling, Lance
THE WOMAN SHE WAS

This story of the long life of a beautiful and gifted Englishwoman presents a picture of England during the past eighty years. It begins with the death of Charlotte Castleton in 1933 and gradually unfolds her career through its various periods down to her birth in 1855. Market: Serious modern fiction readers, libraries. Morrow, \$2.50. (7/18/34)

Soutar, Andrew
SECRET WAYS

A murder mystery with a startling motive. Kendall, \$2. (7/30/34)

Strange, Oliver
OUTLAW BREED

A swift tale of the old West in which Sudden cleaned up the tough town of Windy at the request of the Governor of Arizona. Market: Western fiction fans. Doubleday, \$2. (7/25/34)

Taylor, Phoebe Atwood
SANDBAR SINISTER

A detective tale with a Cape Cod setting in which the popular Ascy Mayo solves the mystery of the deaths on the sandbar. Author of *The Mystery of the Cape Cod Tavern*, etc. Market: Mystery fans. Norton, \$2. (7/26/34)

Tuttle, W. C.
THE SANTA DOLORES STAGE

Hashknife Hartley and Sleepy Stevens find themselves confronted by mystery and danger arising from the robbery of the Santa Dolores Stage twenty years before. Market: Western story readers. Houghton, \$2. (7/30/34)

Wormser, Richard
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FACE

Detective Sergeant Dickson of the New York Police Department leads the hunt for the man who murdered a broker as he sat at his Wall Street desk. Market: Detective story addicts. Smith & Haas, \$2. (7/34)

Reprints

Anonymous
EMBERS OF LOVE
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Cabell, James Branch
JURGEN
Modern Lib., 95¢. (7/25/34)

Chase, Mary
GAY HIGHWAY
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Clendening, Logan
CARE AND FEEDING OF ADULTS
Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (7/16/34)

Crofts, F. W.
THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. EARLE
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Deval, Jacques
THAT GIRL
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Durant, Will
TRANSITION
Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (7/16/34)

Ferber, Edna
THEY BROUGHT THEIR WOMEN
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Fletcher, J. S.
MURDER OF THE LAWYER'S CLERK
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Houser, Lionel
LAKE OF FIRE
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Knopf, Olga
THE ART OF BEING A WOMAN
Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (7/18/34)

Lindsay, Norman
THE CAUTIOUS AMORIST
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Ludwig, Emil
JULY '14
Blue Ribbon Books, \$1. (7/18/34)

McNally, W.
THE HOUSE OF VANISHED SPLENDOR
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Mann, Thomas
ROYAL HIGHNESS
(Novels of Distinction). Grosset, \$1. (7/34)

Parrish, Anne
LOADS OF LOVE
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Queen, Ellery
THE EGYPTIAN CROSS MYSTERY
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Rinehart, Mary Roberts
THE ALBUM
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Rister, Claude
GUNS OF BLACK MESA
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Scott, Sir Walter
IVANHOE
(Universal Library). Grosset, \$1. (7/34)

Smith, Lady Eleanor
BALLERINA
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Thayer, Tiffany
THREE-SHEET
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem
THE STORY OF INVENTIONS
Formerly *Man, the Miracle Maker*. Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (7/16/34)

Ward, Christopher
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF JONATHAN DREW
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Wells, Carveth
ADVENTURE
Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (7/16/34)

Wilder, Isabel
MOTHER AND FOUR
Grosset, 75¢. (7/34)

Postponements, Price Changes

Bertaux, Felix
A PANORAMA OF GERMAN LITERATURE
Whittlesey House. (Originally scheduled for 3/34, it will not be ready before Fall)

Dyer, George
A STORM IS RISING
Houghton, \$2. (7/30/34, postponed from 4/28/34)

Eddy, Sherwood
THE MEANING OF MARK
Farrar & Rinehart. (Postponed to the Fall from 6/15/34)

Graham, Benjamin and Dodd, David L.
SECURITY ANALYSIS
Whittlesey House, \$5. (8/34, postponed from 7/34)

Eunson, Dale
HOMESTEAD
Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (Indefinitely postponed from 7/9/34)

Gregory, Horace
PHOENIX IN BROADCLOTH
Covici, Friede, \$2. (7/31/34, postponed from 4/30/34)

Hambidge, Gove
YOUR MEALS AND YOUR MONEY
Whittlesey House, \$1.50. (8/13/34, postponed from 7/34)

Hellinger, Mark
THE TEN MILLION
Farrar & Rinehart. (Indefinitely postponed from 6/11/34)

Lomax, John A. and Alan, comps.
AMERICAN FOLK SONGS AND BALLADS
Macmillan, \$5(?). (8/28/34, postponed from 5/34)

MacDonald, Philip
THE NURSEMAID WHO DISAPPEARED
Doubleday, \$2. (9/5/34, postponed from 7/11/34)

Meritt, B. D. and West, A. B.
THE ATHENIAN ASSESSMENT OF 425 B.C.
Univ. of Mich. Press, \$2.50. (7/34, postponed from 4/34)

Soule, George
THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Macmillan, \$2.50. (6/12/34, advanced from 7/34)

Sutton, George M.
ESKIMO YEAR
Macmillan, \$2.50. (8/34, postponed from 6/34)

Wagh, Alec
THE BALLIOLS
Farrar & Rinehart. (Postponed to the Fall from 6/15/34)

Whitman, Roger
FIRST AID FOR THE AILING HOUSE
Whittlesey House, \$2(?). (8/34, postponed from 7/34)

Calendar of Events

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

June 28-30—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Washington.

August 30-September 1—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Glenwood, Minn.

September 10-11—Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Laramie, Wyo.

September 10-12—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Exeter, N. H.

September 11-12—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at the Connecticut State College at Storrs, Conn.

September 24-29—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Mountain House, Lake Mohonk (Shawangunk Mts.) N. Y. Meeting place changed from Lake Placid Club.

October 4-6—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich.

October 10-12—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at New Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

October 11-13—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Hershey, Pa.

October 17-20—A. L. A. Regional Conference, Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, joint meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

October 22-24—Missouri Library Association, annual meeting at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

October 24-26—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meeting at Kearney, Nebraska.

October 26—Maryland Library Association, fall meeting at Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md.

October 31-November 2—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Ill.

Classified Advertisements

30c per line—minimum charge \$1

For Sale

JUVENILE book puzzles in rhyme for newspaper library-columns. Fifteen for \$1. Send check or stamps with order. Louise Kessler, 1103½ E. Jefferson St., Bloomington, Ill.

R. R. BOWKER Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York. *American Book Prices Current*, "An Index to Sales for the Seven Years from 1916 to 1922," original price, \$30, special price to close, \$3. *American Book Prices Current* was indexed only for this one span of years, and the project proved too expensive for continuation. These volumes were taken over by the Bowker Company from E. P. Dutton & Company. The book gives title, author and correct date for over 50,000 books, and has been used by some libraries as a volume by which to make available to the general public information as to which books come under the classification of rarity. Only a few copies are available at this price.

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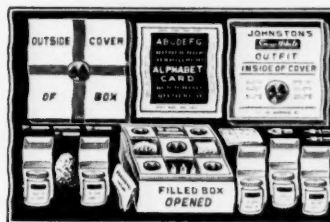
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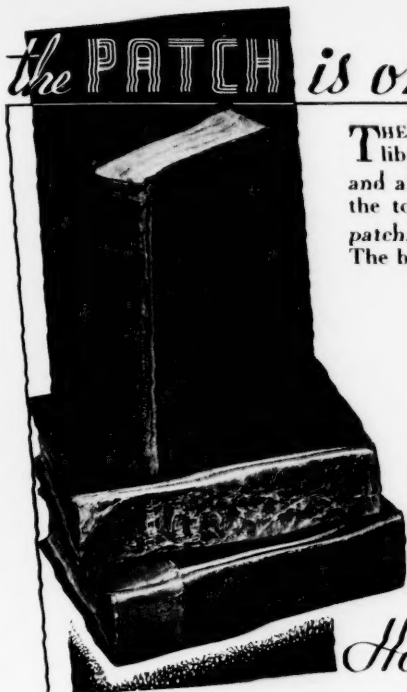
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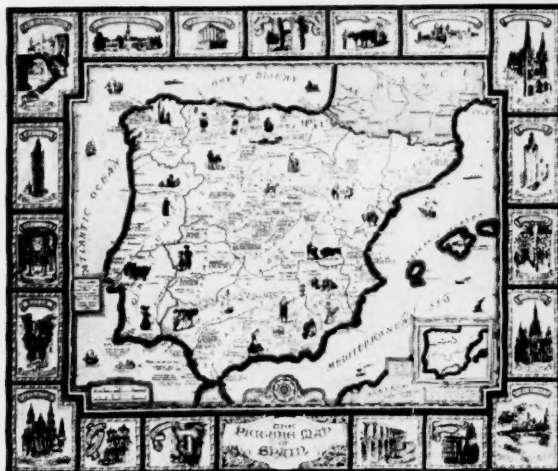
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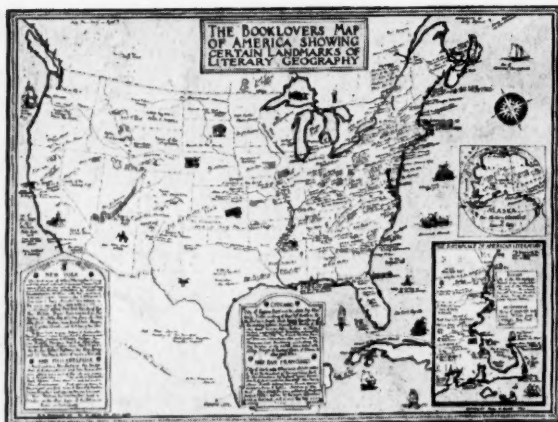
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